THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,568—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
17th Feb.	SALSETTE	6060	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10050	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	6000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6060	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10060	.....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6060	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6060	MALOJA	13000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6060	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	6000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea....	Rs.528 or Rs. 627	Rs 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi	4500	21st March 1912.
Umsinga	4500	15th April "
Umtumbi	5000	4th May "

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

For farther particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Elysia	6388	A. Haig	24th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia	6124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kolen	21st " "
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6388	A. Haigh	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "

*" Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola..... 1205	Thurs.	15th Feb.	9 a.m.	*C.M.
Linga ... 2184	Friday	16th Feb.	6 a. m.	† direct.
Lhasa ... 2184	Mon.	19th Feb.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C.M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 15th Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 14th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire,

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 24th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

14th February, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Ville-de-la-Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5538	Casanova	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6335	Guionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rossi	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X	4th July 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (sing'o)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 630	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct]

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Feb. 1912
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket	Rs. 500*	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

* Inside Cabins Rs. 400 single, and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., 66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, inside India.
IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 1, 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

YOUR INSTINCTIVE LOVE FOR MUSIC

and your intelligent appreciation of it should urge you into the possession of a good piano. Neither the cheap piano of to-day nor the relic of the last generation are at all satisfactory accompaniments to perfect music. Let us prove to you how easy it is to buy a really

GOOD PIANO

which will remove all limitations to piano-playing. The perfection of the really good piano and your own increased appreciation of an instrument with the most responsive action, will offer the best possible incentive to artistic piano-playing.

PIANO & MUSIC DEPT., MARCKS AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratian Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

B. O. C KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

PATENTED ABROAD. "JOHA" PATENTED ABROAD

(REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.)

A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use. Will not deteriorate by keeping.

Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau

Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows :—

"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1 cc m containing	0, 4 Salvarsan	Rs. 8 8
	1 1-2 cc m "	0, 6 Salvarsan	" 10 12
"JOHA" for children	1 cc m "	0, 1 Salvarsan in packages containing 5 tubes	" 10 4
	1 cc m "	0, 2 Salvarsan in packages containing 3 tubes	" 10 12
Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case			" 4 8

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

N. POWELL & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"JOHA" and Salvarsan are injected in our premises.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Including Indian Midland Section)
AND
(AGRA-DELHI CHORD RAILWAY.)

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. on 6th March, 1912, for the SUPPLY of DRUGS, MEDICAL and SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES and SUNDRIES, during the year commencing 1st April, 1912.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

JAMES W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon,
G. I. P. Ry.

Superintending Surgeon's Office,
Byculla, 7th February, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BYRAMJI HIRJIBHOY WARDEN, has agreed TO SELL to our clients, the undermentioned property.

Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease exchange, gift, trust, inheritance possession, lien or otherwise is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of Forea free-hold land or ground situate, lying and being at Matunga, Dharavi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3036 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 95, 352, 99, 205, 396, 396, 413, 99, 205, 115, Collector's New Nos. 12918, 12928, 13048 and 12947, and New 6,8 & 9
Survey Nos. 1,371 and ——and in the Books of the 381,
Assessor and Collector of Rates and taxes under G Ward Nos. 6654, 6659, 6704 (1), 7861 (1), 7866, 7868 and 7869 and Street Nos. 543, 548, 593, 1751, 1756, 1758 and 1759, and the said plot bearing New Survey No. 1,371, is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property belonging to Messrs R. D. Cooper and Co., on or towards the West by the property being the old G. I. P. Road, on or towards the North by the property of Jamsetji Saklatwalla and Powloo Dies, and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor and the said piece of land 6, 8 & 9
bearing New Survey Nos.——is bounded as 381,
follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the West partly by the property of the Vendor, partly by the property of Messrs. R. D. Cooper and Co., on or towards the North by the property of Muncherji Framji Cama, and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor.—Dated this 12th day of February, 1912.

MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of CHAND ILAHIBUX, late of Jhunjhun, a village in the District of Sakhavati, in the Native State of Jeypore, Rajputana, Sunni Mahomedan inhabitant, a building Contractor, deceased.

1, MAHOMEDBUX ILAHIBUX, a brother and 2. SHERA CHAND ILAHIBUX, a son of the abovenamed deceased, both of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Goghari Mohalla, Null Bazar, outside the Fort, Bombay, Building contractors, the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this first day of December in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven and in the Second year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Messrs. PESTONJI, RUSTIM, KOLA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

The 1st day of December, 1911.

HOME FOR LITTLE GIRLS (bright and happy) Gentlemen's Children at Richmond House, Caterham, Surrey, lessons if desired, large house and garden, Ref. in India.

Miss PEARSON AND MELLE,
Cochard.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE hereby give notice that during the ABSENCE of our Mr. C. M. TURNER on leave we have authorised Mr. C. W. BIRCH to act as Manager of our Business in India.

For The Texas Company,
C. M. TURNER,
Constituted Attorney for the Empire of India.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.		UP JOURNEY.	
Bombay ...Dep.	9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep.	7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr.	10-25 p.m.	Bombay.....Arr.	8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi ...	27	30
" " Meerut ...	29	5
" " Saharanpur ...	30	59
" " Umballa ...	33	24
" " Bareilly ...	32	35
" " Bhatinda ...	33	21
" " Ludhiana ...	34	51
" " Ferozepore ...	34	55
" " Lahore ...	36	50
" " Kathgodam ...	37	30
" " Amritsar ...	37	59
" " Rawalpindi ...	44	31
" " Peshawar ...	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

AMUSEMENTS.

EDWARDES THEATRE

KALBADEVI ROAD, NEAR DHOBI TALAO.
TELEPHONE No. 2109.

THE ASIATIC CINEMATOGRAPH COMPANY

TO-NIGHT.
A Grand American Drama.
"MOLLY PITCHER,"
AND
"THE SUPREME MEETING"
AND
"TWEEDLEDUM AND HIS MOTOR-CAR."
3 STAR FILMS 3
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE GREAT BRITISH FILM.
THE
BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.
An unique representation of the battle that made
BRITAIN, MISTRESS OF THE SEAS,
and a full programme of popular pictures.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DANN & CO.,

GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL
suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES:—From Rs. 18 to 35.
GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.
PRICES:—From Rs. 20 to 35.
DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
PRICE:—Rs. 19 complete.
MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
PRICES:—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO "FEVERER NEED NOW DESPAIR" THE FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MABOKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

APPLICATIONS from CANVASSERS and AGENTS, are invited by an Office, doing sound Life business only, State experience and terms to Box No. 755, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—"SOONOO COTTAGE," at Andehri, Marzbanabad, with upper storey, well, tap and Stable. Apply box No. 795 care of this Paper.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '90 to '92 five vols; "Century" '94 and '95, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2603, care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 31d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 2, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2-2 per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year or whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is BRASSO STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

WE SEND YOU FREE A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household accessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.
New features, including illustrations are added in the second year.
Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.
For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.
For Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.
The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property situate at 3rd Kamatipura Lane outside the Fort of Bombay.

Under the directions of Laxmibai, daughter o Chimnabai alias Chimna or Susma, widow of Nagoo Krishnaji Posati, Jaichand Hirachund, and Keshavram Jaduram the present Trustees of an Indenture of Trust dated the 10th day of December, 1906, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 14th day of February, 1912, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.), in the afternoon the following landed property:

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 3rd Kamatipura Street containing by admeasurement 545/9 square yards made up of 2 adjoining pieces respectively admeasuring 433/9 and 42-2/9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3577 and 3577, New Nos. 10311 and 10312, Old Survey Nos. 3154 and 3154 and New Survey Nos. 3913 and 2/3913 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 1300 (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 148—150 and bounded as follows,—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Shunker Chinoo Foolmally on or towards the west by the House of Ragoo Babajee on or towards the north by the Kamatipura 3rd gully and on or towards the south by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhowji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, attorneys for the said Trustees at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th February, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Jamshed building, Colaba, behind the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance offices concerned—

109 bales full-pressed Bengal Cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture cottage piano, revolving book stand, settee sofas, Japanese carved tcabinets, cane sofa, easy chairs and chairs, teapoys, writing tables, wash-hand tables, bentwood chairs, wardrobe, iron cots with mattresses, lamps, carpets and chest-of-drawers, rich valuable pictures &c., &c., the property of a deceased gentleman.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay pony quiet in harness,
1 grey horse, quiet in harness and saddle.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Matilda House," Sleater Road, near Grant Road Station, next to Messrs. Wimbridge and Co. workshop, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest designed, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dinner sets, large dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, chest-of-drawers, teapoys, Singer sewing machine, Bohemian vases, marble clock, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, wooden bedsteads, table, hanging and wall lamps, iron safe, wearing apparels, rich carpets, alluminium utensils, one parrot with brass cage, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Lenahan and Mrs. Davery and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th February, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of February, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and the risk of Mr. Ebrahim Ahmed of Cutlery Bazar.

E A N. 2—1 case 50 dozen belts No. 1120-34
1474 and 50 dozen belts No. 4595-32.
1348—1 case 300 dozen bombs.
E A No. 1-3—3 cases porcelain figures.
1475
1474—No. 1—1 case 100 dozen waist belts.
On account of the concerned—
1 case gold gilt double chains.
5 American New Century sewing machine.
3 pairs all brass motor-car lamps No. 381, 971 and 429.
1 pair side lamps and 1 generator.
On account of the consignors or shipment of 8 fire and thief resisting English-made safes, sizes 26 to 30 inches.
Miscellaneous articles:—Densmore and Waverley typewriters, a pair of cabinets; one new binocular of very high power with leather case, one harness &c., &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th February, 1912.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—25/26, Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

A REALLY TRUE WORKMAN
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
SAFE MANUFACTURER, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.
THE PROUD RECIPIENT OF 17 MEDALS.
ADDS ONE MORE FEATHER TO HIS CAP.

He gets the BEST CERTIFICATE a SAFE MANUFACTURER can ever get.

The Executors of the Great Temple of GOSWAMI SHRI MAHALAXMI VAHOOJI endorsed the good opinions one by this reputed Safe Maker in the following terms:—

Once it was discovered that ten Keys of a most valuable massive Safe kept in the Temple were lost or stolen. Every effort was made to unlock and open the Safe but to no purpose Many a Locksmith tried but failed. The Safe was even taken to Messrs. Godrej's Factory, but the Safe could not be opened. All the valuables for the decoration and beautifying of the God of the Temple were locked up and it was an imperative need to get them out. At last Mr. HARICHAND was the rescuer from the already become awkward situation. He unlocked the massive Safe and took out the valuables. All the subsequent repairs and new Keys were a piece of work only an excellent and welversed artiste in his line could have done. It was executed most cleverly by Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON.

This CERTIFICATE was given on January 4, 1911, and signed Mr. GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, SOLICITOR, and other Executors of the Temple.

LONG LIVE THE KING
AND EVERY ONE who takes
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
because Fever, Ague, and Influenza have no terrors or power against these certain cures. They have been proved by time and use.
Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work. impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day.
Ans. 4, each.
Of all dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Aden	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Indian Deli (Sumatra)	Ode-
Calcutta	Singapore	Yiollo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Penang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Soerabaya	Yokohama
Poona	Samarang	Kobe
Thaiyung (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.
JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund.....	„ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.....	„ 210,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:		
Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,003,001
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,003,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HANKOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HONGKONG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
	PEKING	YOKOSUKA

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the average amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months' term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, with or without basement accommodation. Lift E. L. and Fans. Apply—

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Jakeria Musjid Street.

Ayshabai
vs.
Rabiabai.

Under instructions from the Receivers appointed in High Court Suit. No. 843 of 1910, Messrs J. S. MODY & Co. will put up the undermentioned property for sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 14th day of February, 1912, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Jakeria Musjid Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 43—7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1482, New No. 7242, Old Survey No. 2596 and New Survey No. 2927 and bounded on the east by sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Jakeria Musjid Street, on the north by the house of Usman Hajee Rahimtola Gool Mahomed, and on the south by the house of Arab Abdul Oomer, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 2130, and Street No. 327-329.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Malla and Malla at 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW, at Santa Cruz and Batty Land, at Pakhady Vakole.

Under instructions from Messrs Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Messrs. Popatchand Amerchand, Kasturchand Amerchand, Pitamber Amerchand and Chagalal Amerchand, the Mortgagees, and with the consent and concurrence of the mortgagor Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises firstly described on SUNDAY, the 18th day of February, 1912, at 5 p. m., (S.T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated 5th day of December, 1901, and made between the said morgagor of the

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, FEB. 12.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
$1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-4	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	95 1-2	un chgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-4	un chgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	94 3-8	un chgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	27 13-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	27 1-2	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	closed		
Exchange on London at Paris...	25 26	01	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 5 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2p. c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight ...	3 3-8	un chgd	
do, Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3	un chgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8	un chgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	un chgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	un chgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot — Steady—Good business done.
Futures — Barely steady.
Manchester — Holders unwilling to accept lower rates.
Total Sales ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 "
Imports ... 32,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·99+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 5-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·13 +02	5·12 +01	5·13 +02	5·13 +01	5·12 +01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·71 +01	5·66 +02	5·63 +02	5·60 +02	

New York official noon call closed.
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 10·67 ; May 10·65.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	51,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	.....
Exports to Great Britain ...	17,000
Exports to Continent ...	21,000
Spot Cotton— ...	Holiday.

Futures—Month of Mar. Holiday. } Declined owing to unfavorable cables.
Futures—Month of May Holiday. }

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 10 7-16—1-16
Futures—Month of March ... 10·60—14
Do. do May ... 10·61—13
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... 40 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ... 40—1-8
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nearest value.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 3-4 unchgd
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.—London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 2,820,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 38 1-8 —1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 64 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... 38 1-4 unchgd
Do Months ... ... February—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 48 1-2—1-2
Do. Months— ... Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 51 1-4—1-2
Do. Months— ... Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 57 3-4—1-4
Do. Month—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 61 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-13-9—C-0-9—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers.—firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOFFES—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... Closed

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 7-1-2
Feb.-Mar.—Value—Steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 73 3-4
Yellow Metal ... £ 9 6 9-16
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 62 3-4

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... .

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19 3 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipment... Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Nothing offering.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 15 10+2 3-4—Sellers,
Months of Shipments ... Mar.
Tone—Firm—Very few sellers closing rather quieter.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 20 6 3-4 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.
Tone—Steady. Inactive.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 7 1-2 —unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... Feb.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos 16 x 18 C and F Calcutta ... 14—July—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 14 1 1-2—July—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ... 15 4 1-2—July—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 15 6—July—Value.
Tone—Nothing offering.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [13TH FEB. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
5 Bundles Re...	10,000	Lingo	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th & 11th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	41	46,162
B B and C I Railway ...	83	94,978

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market continues steady quotations being 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-8d. Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been much business reported. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. March
Do. do Francs	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 3-4
Shanghai "	...198
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steady at 95 13-16 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the Settlement but not much business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs.	95 13	0
Settlement ...	...	"	95 14	0 Buyers.

BULLION :—
The total market continues firm and closing prices are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24	1 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24	1 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	"	69	12 0
" 1st Settlement	...	"	70	2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
After several days the American markets record slight depreciation owing to profit-taking and natural reaction after a rapid advance. In the local market the feeling is also easier and there is more disposition on the part of sellers to reduce their holdings. There is nothing of importance in forward business, but there is somewhat better enquiry for ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	287	March
Good M G Broach	"	279	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingughat ...	"	280	"
Fine M G Nagpur	"	278	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon	"	274	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola... ...	"	272	"
Fine M G Khandeish	"	261	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	250	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	256	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	238	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

General Tone ...	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	33,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5·70	5·69	5·69
—03	—03	—04
May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·70	5·69	5·68
—03	—03	—03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·62	5·60	5·57
—04	—03	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady.

Ready ...	Rs.	12 3	0 B.T.
April-May ...	"	11 13	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet. We Quote—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs.	7 11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	8 4	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	55	6 0
Ready White Galburga ...	"	65	5 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	"	51	4 0
Black Kutni ...	"	46	6 0
Yellow Hingughat ...	"	56	14 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Forward ... ... Rs. 11 3 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35	8 0
Forward ...	"	7	4 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ... ... Rs 25 10 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 42 8 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Steady.
Ready ... Rs. 7 6 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 0 B. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ... " 5 6 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,752 1-2
Bank of India ...	...	...	65 1-4
Indian Specie ...	...	...	54

MILLS.

Bombay United ...	...	...	435
Davar ...	...	...	412 1-2
Kohinoor ...	...	...	730
Khattau ...	...	...	1,900
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,565
Standard ...	...	...	1,132 1-2
Sassoon Cotton S & W Co ...			820
Textile (in demand at) ...	...	...	1,125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			146
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			178
Colaba Land and Mill ...			1,280
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...			16 3-4

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej ...	...	...	655
Central Provinces Rly. ...	...	...	37
Tapti Valley ...	...	...	520

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 49 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	20,231 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	19,382 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	5,924 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	1,171 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	9,147 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	nil.
Groundnuts...	...	...	10,967 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	16,439 "
Rice ...	...	...	15,363 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	4,900 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	15,241 "
Mowraseed ...	...	...	nil.
Gram ...	...	...	15,004 "
Joowar ...	...	...	592 "
Maize ...	...	...	3,036 "

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK.

The reserved fund of this bank now stands at Rs. 7,50,000 and not as we stated yesterday.

CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LD.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Bank in Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday the 13th instant at 5-15 p.m., Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar.-at-Law presiding.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the directors report and statement of accounts of the 31st December 1911 said that the report showed a distinct and satisfactory progress of the work being done by the Bank. Last year we have had to pass through a slack season and yet it is creditable for the activity and energy of our Manager Mr. Jaffer Joosab that he has been able to float the Institution to a satisfactory issue and at the same time have kept apart a sum of Rs. 12,500 to the Reserve Fund. Though the item is small enough yet it is the Reserve Fund that the public look to and it is satisfactory to note that after paying Rs. 4,000 on the preliminary expenses account we have been able to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum and at the same time to keep a part a sum for the Reserve Fund.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the resolution and it was passed unanimously. The appointment of Hon. Sirdar Syedaly El Edroos was confirmed and Sirdar Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal and Mr. Hiralal Chotalal Shroff were re-elected as Directors and Messrs N. B. Mistry and A. C. Rice were appointed Auditor for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 13.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1 bale carpets C. Dinshaw and Bros; 130 cwts horns, 13 Suchedina ; 130 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 1 bale hides, M J Joomabhoy; 110 bales woollen cutting, M Sadjee: 33 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 85 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Croxteth Hall s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Blythe and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steenbergen s—100 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,982 cwts linseed, G Bhimjee ; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wooda s—1,000 cwts castorseed, 999 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 7,060 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co ; 8,710 cwts wheat H A Esmael.

Wartenfels s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 25 bales cottonfy, W Wolf and Sons ; 24 cwts animal guts A D Meyer ; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Croxteth Hall s—1,000 cwts castorseed, 1659 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 201 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy; 100 cwts cashewnuts R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gadsby s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,370 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Conistan s—200 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 14,500 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 2,800 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—57 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORTSAID.

Egypt s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Sicilia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—52 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

India s—8 chests opium, A Allarakhia and Co ; 3 cwts horns, M A E Ellias ; 14 cwts horns, S Vazir ; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 11 chests opium, A Allarakhia and Co ; 16 chests opium, M H Dehdusti.

Wakasa Maru s—700 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5 chests opium, A E J Allarakhia ; 10 chests opium, G Shobhagmal ; 51 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co ; 47 chests opium, G Kedermal ; 15 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 5 chests opium, M Balia ; 40 chests, M Gajanand ; 16 chests opium, H Ghansiandas ; 56 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 32 chests opium, H Ramnarayen ; 16 chests opium, R Bagshah.

Wakasa Maru s—500 bales twists, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—300 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 700 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton T. Co; 3,200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Vermont s—500 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co ; 500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co ; 2,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,300 bales cotton, G G Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

Chitonian s—338 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co ; 400 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Wakasa Maru s—350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Vermont s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Vermont s—350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Wakasa Maru s—2,600 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA GROUNDNUT.

The summary of the final forecast of the groundnut crop in Burma, as at 20th January, 1912 :—

[On an average of the five years ending 1909-10, the area under groundnuts in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 19·7 per cent. of the total area under groundnuts in British India.]

Summary.—The area under groundnut in the five principal groundnut-growing districts is, as now estimated, 128,225 acres. This is 21,471 acres more than the area estimated in the third forecast, and 29,428 acres more than the area actually cultivated last year. In Magwe and Myingyan, large areas which were under sesamum and other dry crops last year have this year been put under groundnut. Except in Pakokku, the prolonged drought did little harm to the crop. The gross outturn of the Province is estimated to be approximately 48,500 tons.

BURMA COTTON.

The summary of the final forecast of the cotton crop in Burma, as at 20th January, 1912 :—

[On an average of the five years ending 1909-10, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·9 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.]

Summary.—The final forecast shows an acreage under cotton of 183,075 acres, 16,283 acres more than the area actually cultivated last year, but 6,898 acres less than the area estimated in the third forecast. The chief decreases are in the Sagaing and Meiktila Districts. In several districts the prolonged drought, in others heavy rain at the end of October, damaged the crop and the outturn as a whole is believed to be a little below normal. The yield of clean cotton is estimated to be approximately 34,000 bales of 400 lbs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th February.

53. Annual Camp—The Annual Camp of Exercise will open at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday 17th instant.

No 1 and 2 Companies will parade outside Grant Road Station at 5 p. m, and march to Mahaluxmi Battery.

A train will leave Colaba at 4-40 and Church Gate at 4-45 p. m. Cyclists will parade at the same time and place.

Dress :—Drill Order, Khaki and Helmets, Rifles (with slings) and side Arms.

Members of both Companies are requested to send their bedding etc to Head Quarters not later than 1-0 p. m. on Saturday 17th instant.

All kits should be distinctly marked with the Owners name and Company.

54. Practice. No 1 and 2 Companies Instructional Gun Practice will be fired from Mahaluxmi Battery. Each Company will fire a series of 14 Rounds each.

Practice will commence at 11 a. m.

No 2 Company will fire the first Series.

55. Arms issue of :—Members of Nos 1 and 2 Companies are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements from Head Quarters as early as possible.

No Arms and Accoutrements will be issued after 12 Noon on Saturday 17th instant.

Every member must bring his equipment with him.

No Arms and Accoutrements will be issued in Camp.

Arms are available for issue daily from 9-0 a. m. to 4-0 p.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt, B, V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ASPDEN—DAWSON—February 12, at St. Anne's, Byculla, by Rev. Fr. Hutmacher, Henry Lyndell, only son of J. L. Aspden, Esq., of Blackpool, and Bombay, to Hilda Mary, second daughter of Tom S. Lawson, Esq., J. P., Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GILL—January 17, at Moradabad, Rev Joseph Hamilton Gill, forty years a Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India.

MITCHELL—February 7, at Jhelum, Nellie, youngest daughter of William Mitchell, Esq., 21, Murrayfield Avenue, Edinburgh.

DRACOTT—February 7, at Indore, William Henry Reid Hammond, child of Mr and Mrs Frank Dracott, aged 2 years and 4 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Races, First Day.
A concert at the Seamen's Institute, at 9 p.m.
Bank of India, Annual General Meeting, Oriental Building, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Classical Association at 6-30 p.m. in the Rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Paper by Prof. H. G. Rawlinson on "The Influence of Greece on Indian Art and Thought."
Asiatic Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30 ; 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.
Exhibition : Carnival Cinematograph, continuous performances.

MAXIM : "Ciphers (0000) don't count."—T. Nightingale.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left Aden for Bombay at midnight of the 11th, with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.—At a special council meeting of the Loyal Moslem Association of Bombay, held at Green Chambers, Byculla, a resolution was passed strongly supporting His Highness the Aga Khan, who has accepted the Dacca University scheme.

CORRECTION.—In yesterday's announcements of engagements in this column, we inadvertently stated that last night's boxing tournament was in aid of the Jackal Club. This, of course, was an error, the tournament being on behalf of the Union Jack Club.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Habsburg" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p.m., tomorrow Thursday. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, at the Morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest, touching the death of Tukaram Ragunath, a Hindu boy six years old. The deceased was distributing grain to the poor, when a bullock cart happened to pass. The bullock of the cart kicked the boy, who fell down, one of the wheels passing over him. He died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Ged. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Viscount Nelson ... Zehle
Valse ...	Vision of Salome ... Joyce
Selection ...	Les Cloches de Corneville ... Planquette
Intermezzo ...	In Cupid's Garden ... Eugene
Song ...	None but the weary heart ... Tschaikowsky
Selection ...	Faust ... Gounod
Entracte ...	Cleopatra Finnegan ... Moret

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	The Blue Riband ... Bollog
Overture ...	Light Cavalry ... Suppe
a Serenade ...	An Evening in Toledo ... Schmeling
b Patrol ...	Siamese ... Lincke
Selection ...	The Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Valse ...	Midsummer ... Marigold
a Egyptian Serenade ...	Amina ... Lincke
b Idyll ...	The Glow-worm ... Lincke
Selection ...	The Count of Luxembourg ... F. Lehar

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay was held last evening, at the Trust Offices, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, chairman of the Board, presiding. The Board recorded Government resolution, Financial Department, according sanction to the payment of rent to the Trust in respect of Police Accommodation Schemes at Connaught Road, Agripada and Princess Street. The Board also adopted report of the Improvement Committee regarding the first alteration of Nowroji Hill Improvement Scheme.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Elysia," Feb. 15.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Elysia," expected to arrive at 8 a.m., to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

Allhutt, Mrs. M. M.
Bellaris, Mr. A. C. Newton and Mrs.
Bellaris, Master R.
Findlay, Mrs. C. S.
Hefford, Miss E.
Jones, Mr. J. H. K.
Maurice, Miss
Miller, Miss G.
Sheldrick, Mr. J. S. and Mrs.
Sloggett, Mrs. A. T. and Miss.
Sloggett, Miss D.
Tydeman, Mrs. E. and child.
Wailes, Lt. H. F.

A competitive examination for the selection of probationers for two vacancies in the general list of the Indian Finance Department, will be held at Calcutta, during the second half of December, 1912. Only nominated candidates can appear at the examination. All particulars have been published in the "Gazette of India," dated the 21st January, 1911, or can be ascertained from Local Governments and Directors of Public Instruction.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

Trial of the Khan at Criminal Sessions.

At the tenth sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar and a common jury began the hearing of the case in which Charles William King, Annie King and Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mahomed Khan, Chief of Hoti Mardan, stand charged with the abduction of two European girls, named Elsie Swannell and Daisy Coutts, and abetment thereof.

The Court-room was crowded.

The Advocate-General, Mr. T. J. Strangman, and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution, Mr. R. D. Wadia, instructed by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, defended the first two accused ; the third accused was defended by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company.

After the accused had been given in charge of the jury, Mr. Inverarity suggested that the charges of abduction and abetment thereof should be split up into two substantive charges.

His Lordship said that that could be done at the end of the case.

The Advocate-General then opened his case. He said that the accused were charged with the abduction and abetment of the abduction of two young women from Bombay, namely, Elsie Swannell and Daisy Coutts. Before explaining to the jury, the various considerations of law, he proposed to state briefly to them the facts of the case. The third accused, he said, was the Khan of Hoti Mardan, a place on the frontier, not far from Rawalpindi. He was a man of wealth and influence. The first accused was, at the time they were concerned with, a chauffeur in the service of the Khan. The second accused was the wife of the first accused. On July last, correspondence was opened by the accused King, with the Mother-Superior of the Foundling Home at Mazagon in Bombay, asking for a governess far the Khan's family, stating that she would receive Rs. 100 clear per month, and asking for a photograph. On the 6th of August last, the first accused wrote to the agency of Messrs. Oliver and Company, servant suppliers, making a similar request. Accordingly, Messrs. Oliver published an advertisement in a local paper on the 9th of August and it was answered by Mrs. Rogers. Correspondence then took place between her and King ; she then sent her photograph and stipulated that she should take her ayah and child with her. At the commencement of September the second accused, Mrs. King, arrived in Bombay, and passed herself off as Mrs. Henderson, stating that her husband was a chauffeur in the service of the Khan, and that King was the State engineer. She also saw Mrs. Rogers and told her that she would take her to Hoti. She then went to the Foundling Home at Mazagon. The complaint, Miss Swannell, was there acting as a portress. She opened the door and let Mrs. King in. An interview then took place between Mrs. King and the Mother-Superior, at which it was stated, that she required two governesses to attend the Rani and to teach English to two small boys. She had then told Miss Swannell that she was the wife of the chauffeur. She again called two days later and took Miss Swannell and a Mrs. Glentinning to a photographer. After they had been photographed, she said that she was going to send the photos for approval. A few days later, she returned and said that the Khan was satisfied with the photos, that money would come that evening, and that they could leave to start very shortly. It had been arranged at first that the other lady to go to Hoti should be a Mrs. Parslow, but, as she was unable to fulfil the engagement it was arranged that her sister Miss Daisy Coutts should go. Similar representations were made to Mrs. Parslow. On the following day, Miss Swannell went to the Victoria Terminus and there she met Mrs. King and Miss Daisy Coutts. The three then went off by the Punjab Mail. On arrival at Nowshera, they were met by the accused, King, and the party proceeded by the metre-gauge line to Mardan. There they were met by the Khan, who was in the waiting room. There the Khan complained that only one of the girls corresponded with the photographs sent to him for approval, and Mr. King explained to him why Miss Coutts was taken. The lady expected by the chief, counsel said, was Mrs. Rogers. The two girls were then taken to a house next to that of the Kings, and put in possession of the upper floor. They arrived at Mardan on the evening of Monday, September the 25th. Nothing occurred on Tuesday and no one went to them to tell them to undertake their duties. On Wednesday, the Khan came over to see them. They were then in their quarters. The Khan came accompanied by King, who was carrying fruits, sweets, aerated waters and liquor. King was then asked by the Khan to leave the room and the Khan was left alone with the young women. Conversation then took place between them. Miss Coutts was the spokesmen as she understood Hindustani, and apparently Miss Swannell did not. The Chief started the conversation by asking their ages, and explained how in his country men's and women's ages were known. After this, he pointed out the view of a hill from a window, and while Miss Swannell was looking out, he touched her. Miss Swannell immediately ran to the other side of a table, but the Chief told her that she must not be annoyed, as that was the custom of his country. He then made a farther suggestion to Miss Coutts. The young ladies had nothing to state and he left in a huff. Mrs. King then came to the girls and said the Khan was very cross. The girls told her what had happened. On the following day, Miss Swannell wrote a letter to the Mother Superior and gave it to a boy to post it. It seemed that the letter must have been intercepted by King, and sent in another envelope to Bombay. The letter stated that she had no work to do, and she did not know why she had been taken there. The letter then continued with the word "but" which was underlined, then there was a dash and then a fresh sentence began. On the 29th September, that is, the following day, Mrs. King went to them, and told them that the Rani had arrived from Murree, escorted by sowars. The girls became anxious to go to the verandah and see her, but Mrs. King would not allow them to do so saying that the Chief would not allow them to go there until the chikhs had been put up. On the 30th Mrs. King told them that the police were making inquiries and that they must not go on the verandah. In the evening the chikhs were put up. As a matter of fact, the police had been making inquiries because the arrival of the women was noticed at the station, and they were desirous to know where they had gone to. The accused King had told the police that the girls were his sisters. After dinner that day King told them to get ready to go to Pindi. For the journey one of the girls put a hat on and the other a veil. King, however, told them to conceal their faces with towels. This the girls did and on the way, they set off for the Chief's gardens. It seemed that in the gardens there was a building used for a museum. On arrival, they were met by the Khan outside the building, and he insisted on taking each of the girls in turn into the building. It was then in the evening. He took Miss Coutts first, and Miss Swannell next, and it appeared that he attempted to embrace them in turn, but without success. He told them that he was sending them to Pindi because of the police, as there were many Europeans at Pindi. They then went to the nearest station, and from there they went to Pindi accompanied by Mrs. King. They arrived at Pindi on the 1st of October and put up in a dak bungalow. During their stay at Hoti, they were never introduced to the members of the Khan's family or the children, but were kept in the building in the manner already described. After their arrival at Pindi, on the 6th of August, Miss Swannell wrote another letter to the Mother-Superior. The letter was to this effect :—She could not understand why they had been taken there and they had no work to do. They were told by the Kings that this would be so as long as they were there. She then continued that she might tell what had taken place on two occasions, but she was ashamed to do so, particularly to write it on paper, as she was afraid the letter might go astray.

Continuing, Counsel said that on the following day they got a telegram from Bombay telling them to return immediately to Bombay and also a letter dated the 1st of October. Miss Swannell replied by wire that the telegram had been received, but that the name of the sender had not been given. Then on the 9th of October, she wrote another letter from Pindi. In that she stated that she was surprised at the receipt of the telegram, but they had not started as they had no money and the fares were very heavy. They had wired to King for money, but had received no reply, and they were feeling very uneasy. They added that the Chief was rather familiar on two occasions with his hands, but they were quick to detect movements and kept on their guard.

Continuing, the Advocate-General said that whilst at Pindi, King went to see them probably after the letter and told them that the Khan was going to give them diamond rings. Some days later communications were made to the Police in Bombay and the police at Rawalpindi were communicated with, and an officer accompanied by a Roman-Catholic priest went to the bungalow, took them to a hotel and then sent them to Bombay. In December, criminal proceedings were instituted against the accused. The Kings had, by that time, left the Khan's service and were living in a chawl at Dadar. The Khan entered into a bail-bond and appeared in Bombay. Counsel proposed further to put in the evidence of a former servant of the Chief, to whom King had boasted that he was getting two mistresses for the Khan from Bombay. The

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Liddesdale, 2,750 tons, Captain W Buyers arrived in harbour on Monday from Port Arthur, Texas, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The steamer Nour-al-Bahr, 212 tons, Captain Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Muscat with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer Persia, 3779 tons, Captain Silalinnack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

The steamer Meteor, 2545 tons, Captain J. Remersen, will sail to-day for Batoum in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, 1250 tons, Captain H. W. Bambar, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S.N. Co.'s steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons Captain F. L. Molony, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a cargo of specie and 794 pilgrims.

The Hansa Line steamer Moltkefels, 3083 tons, Captain F. Schneider, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and explosives.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Majidi, 1,857 tons Captain A. B. Watson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itola. 3401 tons, Captain W. W. Tucker, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Santhia, 3,353 tons, Captain G. P. Seddon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nurani 2,870 tons, Captain H. J. Crebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Gymeric, 2,950 tons, Captain F. Cusack, arrived in harbour yesterday.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons Captain W. T. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Darban via Coast ports, with a general cargo, 9 cabin and 323 deck passengers.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Lt. Commander F. V. de Burgh, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell ...R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Special Service steamer—In Stream.
Majidi .....1857 Geddie ....Bo & P S N Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 13.

Ankasi	1297	Edwards	
Beswada	3270	Kilner	M M & Co
Chehonian	3761	Jones	
Dwarka	4785	Hickcoy	China 28-3 P & O Co
Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai 13-3 P & O Co
Elsa	2304	Warson	W & A G & Co
Gallia	555	Pratt	repairing J Mackintosh & Co
Gymeric	2950	Cusack	
Homayun	2154	Moloney	B & P S N & Co
Knale	360	McLarin	K N & Co
Kuwait	2336	Coates	H S N Co
Kuia	370	Elton	M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Sumatt	M M & Co
Lhasa	951	Manley	M M & Co
Liddesdale	2750	Buyers	Texas Oil & Co
Malda	1122	Bamber	M M & Co
Meteor	2 175	Remmerson	
Madura	1273	Logan	M M & Cc
Moltkefels	3083	Schneider	W & A G & Co
Nowzi Shr	212	Nacoda	
Nurani	2870	Crebbin	T M & Co
Pentakota	2209	Stewart	M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2835	McLean	Shah S N Co
Steenbergen	1455	Youngs	T M & Co
Singra	1912	Murison	Shaw Wallace & Co
Semiramis	736	Chossell	Yacht
Santhia	3353	Seddon	
Quilon	4942	Cole	M M & Co
Wearbeck	2446	Shotton	T M & Co
Wakasa Maru	3923	Nulsen	N Y Kaisha

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Kobe	13-2	J F & Co
C & R Crorteth Hall	2435	Ogg	Marseilles	18-2	P & O Co
P Clan Mackinnon	3009	Young	Rangoon	17-2	J Finlay & Co
G Moshtari	1107	LeMiere	Basrah	17-2	Bo & P S N Co
K Wakasa Maru	3923	Nielsen			N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	4207	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co
N Athenic	3628	Penwill	Antwerp	17-2	W & A G & Co
P Wartenfels	2334	Reimers	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
Nastri	912	Watson	Basrah	17-2	Bo & P S N Co
Persia	3779	Clinnak			A S S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vermont	3723	Middleton			T M & Co
1 Capri	3718	Figari	Kobe	10-2	R Line
3 Wooda	2459	Saunders			J Mackintosh & Co
5 Kirkfield	3095	Dormody	Kobe	13-2	
6 Sicilia		Dante	Genoa	17-2	R Line
7 Habsburg	2416	Seberich	Trieste		A L S N Co
8 Praesident	2086	Bremer	Durban	15-2	A S & Co
10&11 City of Glasgow	4112	Fendlay			K N & Co
12&13 India	4195	Gordon	Shangha		P & O Co
14 Kuia	570	Elton			M M & Co
15 Bassano	2762	Boxhall			J F & Co
16 Coniston	2137	Wilson	Hull	2-4	

P & O Dock.

Kaiuler	1565	Coltman	Durban	16-2 A Strandes & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
12	Liddesdale	Buyers	P Arthur, Nov 9
	Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	Muscat, Feb 7
13	Gymeric	Cusack	Calcutta, Feb 1
	Persia	Oliemax	Y'hama, Jan 3
	Santhia	Seddon	Calcutta, Jan 25
	Nurani	Crebbin	Calcutta, Jan 14
	Moltkefels	Schneider	H'burg, Jan 6
	Homayun	Molony	Jeddah, Jan 29
	Pentakota	Stewart	Durban, Jan 25

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Itola	Tucker	Calcutta
	Majidi	Watson	Calcutta
	R I M S	de Burgh	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Malda, Bamber for Basreh.
" Meteor, Remersen for Batoum.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.
" Persia, for Trieste.
" Bassano, for Hull, &c.
" Santhia for Calcutta, &c.
" Naseri for Jeddah, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Isabia from Moji left for Hongkong and Bombay on the 12th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Malwa arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 11th.

RESERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of the ordinary Waverley Nib, with the additional advantage that it saves frequent dipping. A neat attachment above the point retains sufficient ink to write 250 words with one dip.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, and by A. S. WHEELER & CO., BOMBAY and ALLAHABAD and WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., at all their Branches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.O.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.
BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)
Telephone No. 1827.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE
WATCHMAKER.
(FROM MESSRS. THORNHILL & Co.)
REPAIRER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHRONOMETERS, &C., &C.,
No. 41, FORBES STREET,
BOMBAY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST FIRMS,
ESTABLISHED 1869.

CERTIFICATES FOR REPAIRS
OBTAINED FROM UNDERMENTIONED CUSTOMERS AND PATRONS:—
Messrs. Thornhill and Co; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet (3rd Baronet); Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Bart (2nd Bart); The Hon. Sir Justice Lawrence H. Jenkins, High Court; The Hon. Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyebjee, High Court; The Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit; Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Small Cause Court; Mr. N. Spencer, Second Judge, Small Cause Court; Mr. J. Sander Slater, Chief Magistrate; The Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate-General, High Court; Sir G. Cotton, Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co; Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, Post Master General, Bombay; Mr. Rienzi Walton, Ex. Engineer; Mr. C. E. Fox, Master in Equity, High Court; Mr. S. Newcome Fox, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. James McDonald, J. P. and President of the Municipal Corporation; Dr. E. H. R. Langley, Brigade Surgeon; Mr. Dhramsey Morarjee Goculdas; Mr. J. Flynn, Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court; Mr. D. Jolley for Port Officer, Dock Master, Prince's Dock; Mr. Jalbhoy Ardaeir Sett; Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehanghirjee Wadia; Mr. F. R. Viccaji, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. C. Tyebjee, Solicitor, High Court; Mr. W. G. Mayhew, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; Mr. W. G. Corke, First Assistant Port Officer; Messrs. Rogers and Co, Chemists and Druggists; Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Allbless and Sons, Merchants; Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper; Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Merchant; Mr. Jeewasji Heerjeebhoy Readymoney; Major O. M. Creagh, Commandant; Mr. C. P. Whitcombe, Loco. Superintendent, S. M. Railway.

COUNT MATTEI'S REMEDIES.
THE ORIGINAL MATTEI REMEDIES can now be obtained from
THE MATTEI DEPOT, KOTAGIRI.
Sole Wholesale Agents in India for these wonderful Remedies.
If you will drop us a line mentioning this Paper, we will send you FREE OF COST a Book which tells you all about them.
Terms for Agents can be arranged.
Apply—
THE MATTEI DEPOT, KOTAGIRI.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price, Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
Alleses oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

"MINIMGRAND"
LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.
PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.
In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the
CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.
THE
Lipp "MINIMGRAND"
possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.
If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character hould be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 14th Feb. 1912.

THE POSITION IN ARABIA.

The bombardment of Hodeidah has naturally caused some anxiety in diplomatic circles. So long as the Italians confined their attack upon Turkey to the Mediterranean coast of Africa, little or no change was likely to occur in the international situation. The occupation of Tripoli and its conversion into an Italian colony were not regarded as events which would create complications. But it has always been foreseen that if the war was prolonged and if hostilities broke out in other parts of the Turkish Empire, difficulties might arise which would call for the exercise of the most careful statesmanship. The unexpected stubbornness of the Arabs in Tripoli and the unwillingness of the Turkish Government to surrender any part of their possessions, have had the anticipated effect of turning the attention of the Italians to some more vulnerable portion of the Turkish dominions. Hodeidah is not in itself an important place, and does not compare in value to the Turks with the famous port of Jeddah; but Hodeidah is important as being the commercial capital of Yemen and interesting as coming close to the British sphere of influence in Arabia. The trade of Hodeidah is probably growing and with good government its progress in the future would be well assured. The Turks have, however, always found it difficult to hold the Yemen, and it must be remembered that they are themselves there as conquerors and rulers. For many years down to 1872 the Turkish suzerainty over South Arabia was only nominal; and although at that time they reached Sanaa and established their authority in the highland capital, they have had since then to put down at least two serious rebellions. The curious thing is that at the present time Turkish authority is stronger in the Yemen than it has ever been before, and if the Yemen alone had to be considered the Italian bombardment would be a positive benefit to the Turks.

The power and the authority of the Imam of Sanaa who used to reign over the whole country have sensibly diminished since the beginning of the war. He was glad to make his peace with the Turkish Governor and to retire on an annuity to his home at Saadah. The presence of a large Turkish force in and around Hodeidah has overawed his followers, and the pressure of foreign arms has convinced even the dwellers in the mountains that their hereditary ruler is no longer able to protect them from assault. On the other hand the Italians cannot take Hodeidah or even land troops there while the Turks remain in their present strength. So that except for the dangers of the bombardment, which do not seem to be great, and for the inconvenience of the blockade, the Turks have not much to fear from the attack upon the ports of Yemen. A very different situation, however, would occur if the Italians were to storm and capture Jeddah. Even the blockade of Jeddah and the interruption of the pilgrim traffic would cause distress and commotion throughout the Moslem world; and if, besides, an Italian force penetrated inland from the coast, a thrill of excitement would be felt through all the kingdoms of Europe as well as of Asia. It is not certain that the Turks could oppose the launching of an army at Jeddah as strongly as they can at Hodeidah; but with the Hejjaz railway now running to Medina it would be in their power to strengthen their forces at Jeddah within a short time. Still the possibility of the occupation of Mecca by an Italian army is by no means remote; and it is that possibility that now threatens and disturbs the political situation of the world.

The Sultan of Turkey's claim to the Caliphate and to the allegiance of Islam—rests chiefly upon his rule over the Holy places, and the loss of the Hejjaz would be a severer blow to Turkey than the fall of Constantinopole itself. Against such a contingency all the resources of modern diplomacy will certainly be brought to bear. The dismemberment of the Turkish Empire may some day come; but no great European Power wishes harm to Turkey at the present time, and the traditional British policy of supporting and helping the Turks will operate for the preservation so far as possible of all existing Turkish rights in Arabia. The British Government have a special interest in this question, and it is fairly certain that they are prepared to deal with any developments that may happen. Some at least of our statesmen have foretold that Arabia might some day attract the regard of the nations and form the centre of the world's politics; and the fulfilment of these predictions may perhaps be near at hand. We cannot in any case with our preponderant interest be indifferent to the fate of Arabia or to the result of the present struggle in the Red Sea. By a wise decision the extent of British territory in South Arabia is strictly limited to the neighbourhood of Aden; and though the native states surrounding that important fortress and harbour are the willing subjects of British influence and the attached friends of the British Crown, yet the existence of these principalities between British and Turkish territory prevents the possibility of friction between the two sovereign powers. In the event of an Italian occupation of the Yamen the protection of British interests would by the same means be peacefully but effectually secured.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

AGRICULTURAL education, a subject, to which the Government of Bombay has of late been giving increased attention, naturally occupies considerable space in the annual report of the Agricultural Department, which is signed by Mr. Keatinge, its Director. Of this, a large portion deals with the work of the Agricultural College at Poona, and it is clear that while the staff and management of the College have to contend with difficulties, which Mr. Keatinge considers should be removed, he regards the progress and growing efficiency of the institution as being generally very satisfactory. Of these disadvantages the first is that the college staff, as members of the Agricultural Department, have a number of duties to perform throughout the Presidency which, while they undoubtedly broaden and increase their knowledge, take up a great deal of their time. The members of the staff cannot, therefore, be regarded as full-time educational officers and the committee, whose duty it is to report on the various colleges in the country, have stated that in numbers the staff is insufficient. Nothing, however, has been done, and it is easy to sympathise with Mr. Keatinge's complaint. At the same time it must be remembered that, anxious as Government is to advance agricultural education in every way possible, it has not been able to lay aside a large sum for the purpose. The claims of primary education alone are so heavy at present; but Government have shown very clearly their keen interest in the subject, and doubtless something will be done to remedy this shortness of staff as soon as means become apparent. The other disadvantage has been the hitherto incomplete state of the college buildings. This, however, has now passed, and there is only the hostel, which is needed to provide facilities for housing the students, to be finished. Still, in spite of these draw-backs, Mr. Keatinge remarks, "I am well satisfied with the progress made in increasing the efficiency of the constitution," and it is indeed an encouraging sign that the students have been very successful in obtaining employment, when their college course is over.

It is also satisfactory to note that some of them are taking up farming as a profession. It is certainly desirable that more of the sons of large landowners, who are intimately connected with the management of their lands, should be attracted to the college. Such students would, after the completion of their course, have adequate land to operate upon and the means requisite for its development. The sons of professional men of means, who can purchase a property, and equip it adequately, often provide promising material for progressive farming. The boys of the true cultivating class who are attracted by the scholarships, which the institution offers, add a useful element to the college and give it more of a true agricultural atmosphere than would be possible in their absence; but it has to be recognised that they seldom have sufficient land or capital to make them willing to take up independent farming, and are usually compelled by their circumstances to look out for Government service of some kind the moment that they have taken their degrees. Some of these, of course, are employed by the Department as fieldmen on experimental work and Mr. Keatinge believes he has some good material amongst them, although, at present he is dissatisfied with this work, as it has had to be carried on under insufficient supervision by superior officers. He reports that it is absolutely essential to progress that the charge of the Deputy Director, which comprises Gujarat, Khandesh, the Konkan and the Southern Maratha Country should be subdivided. Again, a wider field of employment is being offered to this class of student by the increasing demand on the part of native states and large landowners for trained agriculturists of experiences. It is not possible with any degree of convenience to supply these any longer from the ranks of Government servants, as they are apt to come back to their former service at irregular periods, and an attempt is being made to solve the difficulty by providing post graduate training in practical estate development and management. The matter is one of considerable importance, as it is obviously impossible to extend the scope of the college unless ready sources of employment are open to its students. At the same time progress is being made with the scheme for vernacular agricultural schools, which, it is hoped, to establish in the Deccan, the Southern Maratha Country, Sind and Gujarat. Provision for the Deccan school is complete, and it only awaits location. The school for Sind and the Southern Maratha Country seem likely to take form shortly, and only as regards the one for Gujarat has no progress been made at present.

THE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

THE Bishop of Bombay has not failed to make his first diocesan conference an occasion of impressive importance. He is endeavouring to inaugurate a wide measure of ritual and administrative reform, which must have the most far-reaching consequences upon the work of the Church in his own diocese, and probably throughout the whole mission field of India. We say "endeavouring" because the Bishop may not be able to carry into effect all that he desires to see established. He is a reasonable man and having propounded his views in a weighty charge, he is prepared—although he confessed somewhat against his inclinations—to hear the objections which others may have against the enforcement of his own views, and he will not issue his final injunctions until he has heard all which the conference has to say upon the subject; while as regards the administrative and constitutional questions which he has raised, the Conference apparently is to have the final say. Objections in detail there may possibly be many, but with these we have no concern here. To the general principle of the reform which Dr. Palmer desires to introduce, we believe no one—at least, no one who has any acquaintance with India—can give anything but the heartiest endorsement. Dr. Palmer is anxious to see the usages and ceremonials of the Church more adapted to the temperaments and characteristics of the Eastern peoples, to whom, at present it opens wide its arms with but little effect. No one can doubt that the chances of success which Christian missions have in this country, on the lines on which they have been conducted hitherto, must at the best be limited, and if those chances are ever to be increased some such measure as the Bishop now proposes would seem to be inevitable. At the same time such a step presents considerable difficulties, and these Dr. Palmer has boldly attacked. He suggests, in order that his purpose may be fulfilled, not only that a richer and more beautiful ceremonial may fittingly be adopted, that incense, vestments and ornaments may be used, that in the marriage ceremony the customary Indian symbol may be substituted for the ring, but that even modifications of the Prayer Book shall be made, alternative, phrasing be permitted, and additional collects and special suffrages in the Litany be prepared. He considers that the form of the latter may be most satisfactorily settled after experimental services have been attempted by individual clergy. No doubt these proposals will be met with much criticism, and at Home doubtless with violent criticism. Particularly will any "tampering with the Prayer-Book"—as stiff-necked churchman of the old school will call it—be resented, but the general opinion of Anglo-Indians, we believe, will be that the Bishop has met a difficult problem in a broad-minded, common-sense manner, which deserves commendation. It is doubtless because he realises how much his motives are liable to misinterpretation at Home that he pleads so strongly for a Church in India that shall be independent in such matters of restraint from Canterbury. There can be little doubt that in the interest of the progress of Christianity in India, such freedom is desirable, and in view of the indefinite relation, which appear to exist between the Church in India and the Church at Home, it may be possible that Dr. Palmer's ambition may be realised and a provincial government established over India and Ceylon. At all events, however, much may be achieved, or however much may fail, the Bishop has made his first conference a notable assembly, and has indicated a field in which many future conferences may find much to do.

THE Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie and Lord Charles Montague left Government House, Calcutta, on Saturday night, and proceeded by the P. and O. s.s. "Sunda" to Colombo.

LORD ALINGTON'S condition is still most satisfactory.

LORD INCHCAPE, Sir T. R. Wynne and Mr. Brereton left Rangoon for Calcutta to-day.

LADY CARMICHAEL will pay a short visit to Calcutta next week.

AN address will be presented to the Hon'ble Sir James Begbie, Kt., by the Indian banking and mercantile community of Bombay at the Bank of Bombay on Saturday next.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the names of the executive councillors for the Bengal Presidency and the new Lieutenant-Governorship will be announced very shortly, on receipt of sanction from the Secrerary of State.

THE *Englishman* announces that the marriage of Princess Pretiva of Kuch Behar with a Mr. Manders of Wolverhamption, will take place at Woodlands, Alipore, on the 21st instant.

NIROD BARAN DAS, who had been convicted in the *Hitabadi* sedition case, yesterday applied before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to be Printer of the weekly *Hitabadi* and prayed that he might be exempted from depositing security money. The Magistrate rejected the prayer and directed him to deposit five hundred rupees as security.

THE collection from British work-people for the objects of the British Cotton-growing Association now amounts to £19,337.

IT is likely that no Canadian rifle team will take part in the forthcoming tournament at Bisley, if the English authorities prohibit the use of the Ross rifle.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

OLYMPIC ATHLETICS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Amateur Athletic Association has just made a very pleasing announcement. It is that Mr. F. W. Parker of the London Athletic Club, who is the paid secretary, has been appointed as the chief adviser for the Olympic team. In addition, a number of professional trainers will be appointed who will be stationed at different centres, and they will act under the supervison of Mr. Parker. Though he cannot claim a distinguished athletic record Mr. Parker's long association with athletics has given him a thorough knowledge of the subject. Above all, his official position with the London A. C. has fitted him, to control the trainers who will be under him, and he will get the best out of them. Moreover, as the London A.C. is one of the few clubs which have tried to foster field events, Mr. Parker is in a position to explain the rules and regulations to any beginners who are desirous of taking up such events as throwing the javelin, throwing the discus, and other events little followed in this country.

TRAINING CENTRES.

The ideal method of training a team would be to get the cracks together at one spot. This, however, is out of the question in England, where so many of the athletes are engaged in business during the day. The plan adopted, of putting trainers at different centres is the only one possible. No doubt Stamford Bridge, London, will be the chief centre, particularly as this will be the venue of the Olympic trials on May 18th. The team will be mainly picked on the results, though not entirely so, and it is hoped the trials will lead to the discovery of some new talent.

OUR WEAKNESS.

England's great weakness is in regard to the field events, that is jumping, weight throwing, etc., and Mr. Parker thinks it would be an excellent thing, if the British Olympic Council were to appoint a permanent Athletic Adviser, who would make a particular feature of looking after likely men for discuss, javelin and hammer throwing and other games so little followed in England.

BILLIARDS.

M. Inman continued to outplay Fred Lindrum of Australia to the very end of their level match of 16,000 up. The Twickenham man was in splendid form at the last session when he made a break of 320, and finished up with running to game with an effort of 300. His average at the last session was 130.60 for each visit to the table but his rival only totalled 74.

Diggle scored 1,008 more points than Stevenson during their heat of the Burroughes-Watts tournament and his victory would have been even more pronounced had not the scratch man made a fine effort at the finish, when he scored 1,145 points to Diggle's 666.

The chief matches this week bring Stevenson and Inman together, the latter with 2,000 points start in 18,000, whilst Gray is conceding Diggle 1,000 in 9,000 up at Bradford and Lindrum and Reece are again in opposition.

Inman soon showed to advantage, and scored many more points than Stevenson during the first three days of the match and on his present form, he looks like winning. He increased his lead to 3,766 last evening, averaging 41 to Stevenson's 11.

Gray passed Diggle on the second day of their match, when a break of 684 greatly delighted the spectators. He was in rare form last evening, averaging 62·5, and finished up with a lead of over 1,000.

Lindrum is showing better form than last week, and early on assumed a nice lead. Reece appears to have lost his touch and when play ended last night, he was 1,374 behind the Colonial.

BOXING.

The Hon. A. J. Balfour has long been known as a keen golfer, but he has lately shown interest in another sport-boxing, he being among the company who saw Kid McCoy of America outpoint P. O. Curran of England in their twenty rounds contest at Nice on Saturday. Although now getting well on in years. McCoy retains his form splendidly, and he was far too scientific for the ponderous Britisher.

Another recent international bout was the Henri Piet of France v. Arthur Evernden of England contest at Paris on Saturday. They had three hot rounds when the referee adopted the unusual course of allowing the Britisher one minute to recover from a very low blow, he evidently thinking it was accidental. The Frenchman's win over Young Josephs on points recently, and the fact that he once stayed twelve rounds with Fred Welsh, led his friends to think he would win easily. Evernden is no "dud" however, as he showed in the fourth round. The rivals were mixing matters up in rare style, when Evernden stepped back, and feinting with the left, followed up with a right to the jaw which landed all right. Piet took no further interest in the proceedings for some minutes, but then pluckily asked for a return contest.

FOOTBALL.

England has only beaten Wales twice in fourteen years on the Rugby football field, so that even Welshmen do not begrudge the wearers of the Rose their win at Twickenham last Saturday. Indeed, the best sportsmen in Wales are rather pleased, as they recognise this gives more interest to the game in England. The revival of interest in Rugby dates from the visit of the All Blacks of New Zealand, whose doings are often talked about in football circles. Then came further good from the visit of the South Africans, and if the Springboks were not so spectacular as the All Blacks, they were very popular, on account of their fine sporting spirit.

Turning to Saturday's match, the Welsh forwards were big and heavy, whilst their rivals were more of the whip-cord variety. As a noted Welsh critic put it it was a case of cart horse v. race horse. The Welsh forwards got the ball pretty often in the early part of the game, but when Dibble, the English captain, changed the method of packing, and put five men in the front rank, the ball often came out to Pym at the base of the scrum. There was no comparison in the work of the rival forwards in the loose, the speed and footwork of the English being excellent. It was this which led to the opening score and ended in Brougham crossing the line, Chapman converting. Later on, Pym (another) new cap, got over twice, but was pulled back the first time. Considering the many chances England had, it was rather surprising that the win was no bigger (8 points to 0) and this was due to too much punting in the early stage of the game. Having beaten Wales, it now looks as though England has a chance of winning the championship, as in 1910.

POOR FRANCE.

Scotchmen remembered the reverse at Paris last season, and when the team went on to the field at Edinburgh on Saturday, everyone knew that France was in for a hot time. There was no let up, and when the whistle sounded no side, the Scots had won by a big margin. They led by 13 points to 3 at the interval, Combineau scoring for the visitors. The latter failed to stay at the hot pace, with the results that the home men put on three more goals and a try before the end.

SOCCER.

The outstanding feature of the League matches on Saturday, was the fine win of Woolwich Arsenal on visiting Newcastle. The latter topped the table, whilst the doings of the "Gunners" have been nothing remarkable this season. Perhaps this is why they felt it necessary to put forth a big effort, which they certainly did. The visitors scored first, and after Newcastle had equalised, again beat the home defence, so winning a fine game.

The replayed cup tie between Wolverhampton Wanderers and Watford provided a remarkable crop of goals, the "Wolves" putting on no fewer than ten without response, the first seven being scored in 31 minutes, rather rapid work.

THE TURF.

The weights made a welcome appearance yesterday. The two events which claim chief attention are the Grand National Steeplechase and the Lincoln Handicap. Finding the winner is, indeed, a hard task, but at this stage, the writer would prefer to take Jerry M. as his first choice for the big steeplechase. He finished second to Jenkinson, receiving 30 lbs. two years ago, and now has to carry the same weight, 12st. 7 lbs. Such a fine and safe chaser must be dangerous, particularly as several noted rivals are further up the scale. Next to the top weight, the prospects of Trudon look good. Remembering his record in France, the impost of 11st. 4lbs. is not much. As a third string, the writer takes Mount Prospect's Fortune, 11st. 4lbs., and my readers can rely on the three named being genuine candidates. Others likely to run prominently are Caubeen, 11st. 5lbs; Rathnally, 11st. 11lbs; King of the Scarlets, 11st. 11lbs.; Carsey, 10st. 13lbs; and Fetlar's Pride, 10st. 7lbs.

THE LINCOLN.

Hornet's Beauty has been well taken care of in the Lincolnshire with 9st. 6lbs. He also tops the list in the City and Suburban and Jubilee with 9st. 4lbs., and 9st 3lbs., respectively. His many wins entitled him to respect, but if the gelding can win either event, he will, indeed, be a "smasher." The pick of the Lincoln appears to be Chanteur, 7st. 11b., and Shanballymore with 7st. 6lbs, whilst Sunspot, 8st. 9lbs., will also claim attention.

IN GENERAL.

Leicester Fosse scored no fewer than six goals against Croydon Common in their replayed Cup Tie.

England easily beat Wales in the Northern Union Rugby match at Oldham, scoring two goals and nine tries to the Welshmen's one goal and one try.

Eastman, the coloured Canadian sprinter, tried to concede A. Biggars of Scotland two yards start in a 60 yards foot race on Monday, but the home ped won by half a yard in 6 1-2 secs.

The Catford players showed to advantage in their tie of the Senior Lacrosse Flags competition against Hampstead, scoring 11 goals to their rival's 4.

English cricketers are delighted to hear that the Jam of Newanagar ("Ranji") is coming to England this summer, and will play for Sussex (and for England if necessary). All sportsmen will be delighted to see him in the field again, but many think only natives of England should represent the Mother Country in the Triangular Tournament.

Several changes were made in the Cambridge eight this week. D. C. Collins of New Zealand is at stroke, and S. E. Swan, his conqueror in the Trial Eights, is at bow.

Mr. George Harnet, the famous Kent Rugby referee and authority, has been presented with a handsome clock by the society of referees in recognition of his valuable services to the Rugger game.

SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY.

THE fourteenth of February, the day which used to bring such pleasurable excitement and happy flutterings of heart, now comes and goes almost unnoticed. The festival of St. Valentine, saint once so beloved of lovers, is disregarded nowadays, and all the pretty customs have fallen into disuse. One wonders if there are still people who hail the date with delight, who send and receive delicate emblems fashioned of glazed pasteboard, adorned with neatly pinked edges and appropriate designs, and artless little verses in which 'you' always rhymes with 'true' and 'heart' with 'dart.' The comic variety still survives; anonymity, that essential attribute of the Valentine, serves as a useful cloak to veil an insult. The stateliest cooks and the most awe-inspiring policemen may expect to receive to-day a grotesque caricature of their imposing selves. The identity of the sender remains shrouded in mystery. Did some unfortunate kitchen-maid, goaded beyond endurance by her superior's tyranny, slip out overnight and gleefully commit her missive to the pillar-box? Was it perhaps her mistress, who, burning with secret revolt at the cook's unbearable ways, sought this safe method of retribution. As for Robert, his Valentine probably comes from some jealous tradesman who, finding the area gate blocked by the policeman's burly form, has discovered ruefully that the wittiest persiflage counts as nothing in female estimation when weighed against the superior attraction of a uniform.

Not alone to human lovers is the day dedicated by common consent, it is also called the Birds' Wedding-day, so that in England the call of mating birds will soon be heard through the country-side, there will be a fuss about the housing problem and twittering debates as to whether last year's residence with a few repairs, will serve again. More than a month must still elapse before Spring's official entry, but the green spears of the snow drops are already pricking through the mould; the crocus, Saint Valentine's own flower, typifies the Martyr's cheerful temerity while that audacious little first-comer, the aconite, spreads its yellow bloom on the frozen ground, as golden and as gay as a buttercup. Town-dwellers, who cannot experience that rapture of discovery with which their rustic neighbours pounce upon the first snowdrops, may at least feast their eyes upon the exotic narcissi and daffodils in the flower-woman's basket, and purchase from her, at the cost of two-pence that concentrated bundle of perfume known to its vendor as "sweet violets."

As for Saint Valentine himself, it is difficult to trace a connection between his austere and ascetic life, and all this tender sentiment of sweethearts' tokens and budding flowers. He must surely have looked earthwards in some perplexity during all these years, but he will perhaps not cavil at the misunderstanding which has secured for him such a warm corner in the hearts and memories of the people. Since that fourteenth of February when he suffered martyrdom on the Flaminian Way by order of the tyrant Calphurnius, he has been the object of kindly regard and aff

REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

WONDERFUL COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

Capital at Nanking Pressed for.

CONSCRIPTION TO BE ADOPTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, FEB. 13.

It appears that the recent Edicts were arranged by Yuan-Shih-Kai. They are regarded as a wonderful compromise and have caused profound relief to everyone. It is hoped that their contents will satisfy all parties.

The Edict, accepting the Republic, says: "It is evident that the majority of the people are in favour of a Republic, and from the preference of the people's hearts and will is Heaven discernible. How could we oppose the desire of millions for the glory of one family? Therefore, the Dowager-Empress and Emperor vest the sovereignty in the people, and order the Marquis Yuan-Shih-Kai to confer with the Republicans on the methods of forming a great Republic, which will unite the Manchus and the Chinese, Mongols, Mahomedans and Tibetans."

NANKING, FEB. 13.

The Republicans insist on the capital being at Nanking.

The Constitution proposed follows the lines of the American model, except that the President and Vice-President will be elected by Congress. It provides for religious freedom, and the establishment of conscription.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Reuter learns that a local insurrection has broken out in Wei-Hai-Wei. The Government has telegraphed to the Minister at Peking for permission to despatch a company of British troops.

[Nanking which has a population of 220,000 is an important manufacturing city on the Yangtse-kiang in Mid-China. It has been the capital of China for three previous periods, first between A. D. 222 and 5-01, and later between A. D. 1368 and 1405. Again it was taken by the Taipings in 1853 and remained their capital for twelve years.]

UNITED STATES NAVY.

President Taft Denounces Reduction.

NEW YORK, FEB. 13.

President Taft, speaking at the Lincoln Day banquet, denounced the Democrats' proposals to reduce the armaments of the United States which, he thought, in view of America's responsibilities in different parts of the world, would be a great mistake. Certainly, he said the diminution of the fleet should not be contemplated until the Panama Canal was completed.

TWO NEW HONOURS.

Signal Distinction for Sir E. Grey.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Sir Edward Grey has been appointed a Knight of the Garter.

The Earl of Durham has been appointed a Privy Councillor.

The papers point out that the honour conferred on Sir Edward Grey is a signal mark of the royal confidence, he being the first commoner to be so honoured since Sir Robert Walpole.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Liberal Vice-President Asked to Resign.

BERLIN, FEB. 13.

The Liberals have requested Herr Paasche, the Liberal Vice-President of the Reichstag, to resign, as it is impossible for the Liberals to fill all the presidential offices.

AUSTRALIAN LIBERALS.

Position in Legislative Councils.

ADELAIDE, FEB. 13.

The Liberals have a majority of eight in the House of Assembly. They have lost three seats in the Legislative Council, in metropolitan districts, nevertheless the Liberals in the Council are twelve against six.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Fighting at Derna with Heavy Loss.

ROME, FEB. 13.

Italians at Derna, on Saturday night, repulsed three violent attacks. There was desperate fighting, with heavy loss. The Italian casualties were three killed and 22 wounded. The Turks abandoned sixty dead.

THE LATE LORD LISTER.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

A service in Westminster Abbey will be held on Friday, in memory of the late Lord Lister.

BURMA PETROLEUM Co.

Fresh Call for Working Capital.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 12.

At a meeting of the British Burma Petroleum Company, the chairman gave a detailed statement as to the company's position. He censured Mr. Mower's management of the affairs of the company in Burma, and said it was a matter for grave criticism that Mr. Mower had not informed the company of the large commitments and heavy outlay of the Rangoon Oil Company and the Rangoon Refinery before it was taken over by the British Burma Petroleum Company. The real state of affairs had gradually leaked out and had resulted in a commission being dispatched to Burma to investigate the situation, whereupon Mr. Mower had resigned. The chairman paid a tribute to Mr. Mower's solicitude for the company's interests, and said his errors were to be attributed to misplaced confidence in his subordinates.

The chairman was most hopeful regarding the future. The central management in India would henceforth be efficiently and economically conducted. The company possessed excellent fields, promising a consistent supply for several years. Further exceptional expenditure on prospecting work would not be necessary. It was intended to introduce altered methods in drilling and to reorganise the refinery. Although the company could arrive at commercial success without fresh working capital, another £120,000 or £150,000 was necessary to enable the exploitation of its full resources to be carried out. Economies were expected from the tinning works in Calcutta.

Upon the motion of a shareholder, it was decided to ask Messrs. Mower and Clifford to resign their directorships.

The chairman announced that the company had only a few pounds in the Bank of Burma, but that some of its employees had been badly hit.

[A lengthy telegram, referring to the liquidation of the Bank of Burma, and containing the defence of Mr. G. S. Clifford, the chairman, will be found in another column.]

KING GEORGE AND TURKEY.

Sultan to Confer Highest Decoration.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 13.

The Sultan is about to confer upon King George the Order of Hanedani-Ali-Osman, the highest Turkish decoration.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Chancellor's Warning to the Doctors.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

At a crowded meeting, held in the Opera House to-day, under the auspices of the National Liberal Federation, Mr. Lloyd George reviewed the whole situation of the Insurance Act. He denounced the "plague of misrepresentation" on Tory platforms, and combatted in detail the numerous criticisms of the Act, pointing out that already half the working-classes had accepted the scheme, of which he exhaustively explained the benefits.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded by vehemently condemning the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons for refusing to meet the Government. He said it was an unparalleled example of rude ineptitude, and warned the doctors that if they resisted the scheme, medical institutions and dispensaries would swarm into existence. If they imagined their refusal would kill the Act, they were utterly mistaken. Such refusal, if persisted in, would mean that the clauses of the Act protecting the profession would be lost.

HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

Sir E. Carson Addresses the Nonconformists.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

At a conference of English Nonconfirmists to-day in London to discuss Home Rule, Sir Edward Carson said that Home Rule meant the extinction of Protestantism in Ireland. No so-called guarantees could possibly prevent that. He was confident that the Nonconformists in England would never desert their co-religionists.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

Overwhelming Victory for England.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The fourth test match between England and Australia was concluded to-day.

Australia were all out for 173 runs, England thus winning match by an innings and 225 runs. England also won the rubber.

The weather was showery early this morning, but the sun came out afterwards. When play began it was cool and windy. There was a good attendance, and the wicket was easy.

Douglas took five wickets for 46 runs, and Foster three for 38.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The death is announced of M. Delaunay-Belleville, the inventor of the marine boilers which bear his name.

LORD HALDANE'S RETURN.

Prompt Meeting with the Cabinet.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Lord Haldane spent a busy day to-day and had consultations, first with Mr. Harcourt and then with Mr. Churchill, who afterwards conferred with Mr. Lloyd George.

To-night Lord Haldane met the Cabinet in Downing Street.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Mr. Churchill, and afterwards Lord Haldane, had exceptionally prolonged audiences of the King to-day.

There are persistent, though vague, reports of Mr. Asquith's retirement from the Premiership.

RUNNING TRAIN THEFTS.

Serious Complaint from Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 13.

The *Sind Gazette* in reviewing the Police Administration Report for 1910, calls attention to the prevalence of thefts from running trains in Sind. It says that on examining the subject one finds the Railway Police cannot be blamed for non-detection and non-prevention of this crime. It is absurd to expect the police to do anything under the existing circumstances. This state of affairs is due solely to the attitude of the North Western Railway administration who do not provide bolts or locks to secure the waggon doors to make thefts from running goods trains impossible. The railway annually pays lakhs of rupees as compensation. It suggests the offering of rewards for the best bolt or lock and fitting it to waggons as the only method of tackling the question.

RAILWAY COLLISION AVERTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 13.

On Sunday afternoon a serious collision, which would probably have resulted in the total destruction of the Kotri bridge, was fortunately averted by the prompt action of the Assistant Stationmaster at Hyderabad (Sind). No. 120 down goods train, which arrived at Hyderabad about 1 p. m., was noticed by the station staff steaming out immediately after the arrival of the up-passenger train from Kotri. As no line clear had been issued to the driver of the goods train there was great commotion in the yard and attempts were made to stop the train by signals, but without avail. The guard of the train was left behind in the office where he was signing papers and doing other work A Jamadar jumped on the brake van screwed down the brake and made other endeavours to attract the driver's attention, but failed to do so. The Assistant Stationmaster then ran into the telegraph office and wired the Stationmaster at Gidu to stop the train. In the meantime Kotri had delivered line clear to the driver of No. 113 up goods train and it was proceeding on its way to Hyderabad. It was, however, stopped at the Kotri end of the bridge and the other train at the Hyderabad end and a serious accident was thus avoided. Had these two trains each consisting over seventy wagons run into each other on the bridge, the damage to it must have been considerable. The driver of No. 120 goods train who left Hyderabad without a line clear stated that he thought the fireman had received the line clear. It is stated that the driver and the fireman of this train had been on duty from 10 o'clock the previous night.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A RAJAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 13.

The trial of the case in which Hira Singh, Tikaram, and Brajbir Singh are charged with the murder of Rajah Randhir Singh of Maiher commenced at Sutna yesterday before Lieut.-Col., Bayley, Special Sessions Judge. The prosecution case was that all the accused conspired to murder Rajah Randhir Singh. that on the night of the 14th of December. 1911, accused Tikaram took the deceased Rajah to the temple and that, while returning, he was shot dead by Hira Singh. The first prosecution witness was Mr. Gur Presad, the Dewan of Maihar. He deposed to ill-feeling existing between the deceased Rajah and his brother Birajbir Singh and uncle, Hira Singh, the accused. He also deposed that he saw the mark of the left shoe at the place of the occurrence which he thought was of Hira Singh's shoe. The second witness, Ramgulam, the approver, retracted his confession, saying it had been made under compulsion. His pardon was revoked. The third witness, Beni, retracted the statement previously made under Section 164 saying he had been tortured. The case is proceeding.

STUDY OF WHITE ANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 13.

The Imperial Entomologist at Pusa, Mr. T. B. Fletcher, who has been appointed entomologist to the Government of Madras, has arrived in Bangalore after a tour of the Anamalai Hills with Dr. Anstead, Scientific Officer to the United Planters Association. He is actively occupied in the study of white ants of India and found five varieties among the tea, coffee and rubber plantations of Anamalais. Mr. Fletcher joins the staff of the Coimbatore Agricultural College during this year.

DACOITY IN LARKANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 13.

A daring dacoity is reported to have been committed in a village in the Kakar taluka of Larkana district. It is stated about thirty dacoits at first stole a mare from a temple, then entered the house of a Hindu sowar and after looting valuables decamped with the booty valued at rupees fifteen thousand. The inmates of the house faced the dacoits who are said to have wounded nine of them with swords, three of them seriously. The matter is under investigation and the police officials are in search of the dacoits.

ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 13.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition, teiegraphing from Yombung on 12th instant, says that there has been heavy rain and that the weather is cloudy and misty.

BANK OF BURMA.

Lengthy Defence by the Chairman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 13.

Mr. G. S. Clifford, late chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Burma, publishes in the local papers to-day an open letter to shareholders and depositors in explanation of the attacks made against him by the liquidators, to which he makes a vigorous rejoinder. The letter is a very lengthy one, and in it he denies several charges made against him.

No attempt is made, he says, by the liquidators to show any extracts from the Directors' reports quoted by them as either misleading or untrue, and he maintains that every extract is in fact true and correct. He complains of the prejudiced attitude of the liquidators throughout their report. As a mater of fact the persons and companies, who were depositors, were not of such a class as to be likely to be "lured" in the manner described by the liquidators. Dealing with the allegation of the liquidators *re* the balance for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1911, that it did not disclose the true position of the Bank, the balance sheet was made up in accordance with the usual practice of banks and was certified by the auditors to be correct. He emphatically denied the allegations that for that half year, the dividend was paid out of the capital, and also denied that all concerned in the bank gambled on a rise in the market. If the directors wanted to gamble on a rise in prices they had every opportunity to do so. The bank was in no immediate difficulties, when they closed its doors. It had at the time actual cash to the extent of Rs. 2,55,000. It had also Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 5,73,800, which were not pledged or hypothecated to anyone, and were available for immediate use either by sale or deposit to secure a loan. It was known with certainty that a further sum of Rs. 11,00,000 in hard cash, would be paid into the bank within a few days. The bank was therefore in a strong position to carry on, if they had been willing to gamble on a rise in the market. As a matter of a fact, after the close of the first half year of 1911, the directors considered the bank to be in a stronger position than it had ever been in before.

After dealing with some of the accounts and securities singled out by the liquidators for criticism, Mr. Clifford explained the general position of the Bank of Burma, and proceeded to meet the further allegations of the liquidators. As to records, they were most carefully kept throughout, and no complaint could be made on that score. The liquidators omitted to avail themselves to any serious extent of the services of Mr. Strachan, or of his knowledge of the bank records. The liquidators expressed the opinion that the assets were insufficient by about Rs.13 3-4 lakhs to meet the creditors, and there was little prospect of the shareholders getting anything. The liquidators know nothing about the actual or potential values of most of the securities, held by the bank, and Mr. Clifford believed that the only step which they took to ascertain these was to authorise a firm of brokers, who dealt almost exclusively in rice and exchange, to ask for quotations for parcels of shares. If the liquidation was to proceed on those lines, it would, no doubt, prove the correctness of the liquidators' forecast, but a wholly unnecessary sacrifice of the interests of the shareholders and depositors would be made, and fortunes would be realised by outsiders at the expense of the creditors and shareholders of the bank. He could prove with satisfaction that the majority of the shares owned by the bank as security had in fact great value, although the market price of them was now extraordinarily depressed. He was confident if the liquidation proceeded upon reasonable lines, the securities held against the account of Messrs. Mower and Co. would yield a large margin over the debt secured, and something would be saved from the wreck of the partners' fortune. He accepted the chief responsibility as a director, but he emphatically denied that he or any other Director ever exercised or attempted to exercise any pressure of any sort upon Mr. Strachan, (the manager) who had an exceptionally free hand, and the Directors never attempted to influence him or his judgment. Had he or any of his co-directors been conscious of misconduct, it was hardly likely that they would have proposed as liquidator Mr. Holdsworth, who was a complete stranger to Mr. Mower and himself, and who had had no previous business with the Bank or that they should have welcomed in that capacity Mr. Ferguson, who was nominated by the shareholders and depositors in Bombay. Nothing would please him better than an opportunity of meeting the charges made against him before an impartial tribunal, whether such opportunity be afforded by a Government enquiry or by legal proceedings. He saw now with painful clearness that the policy of the bank was unwise, that its business lay too much with one industry and in one market, whereby its prosperity and existence were liable to be jeopardised by a crisis in that industry or market, but he had implicit confidence in the future of that industry and in the strength of that market, and believed now that the crisis, which had arisen, was only temporary. While admitting the above and the disastrous effect of his mistake, he most emphatically declared that never for one moment did he attempt to conceal or to mislead anybody, or to seek his own advantage at the expense of others. He did not think that the wildest imagination could suggest any circumstances or events, which would have profited himself and his directors, which would not also have brought profit and prosperity to the bank or anything which would have injured them personally at least to like extent. Therefore he protested against the report of liquidators who finding no proof of misdoing on their part had yet held them up to public obloquy and contempt, as guilty of monstrous misdeeds.

BANK AUDITORS' EXPLANATION.

RANGOON, FEB. 13.

Messrs Stuart, Smith, and Allan, auditors of the Bank of Burma, sent to the local papers the copy of the letter addressed to the liquidators in which they allege serious inaccuracy in the liquidators' report. Referring to the memorandum of examination of auditors appended to the report they point out that it is of the most misleading nature and that it does not accurately represent what occurred. Mr. Allan was only asked to attend, Mr. Smith was not present and Mr. Allan was only questioned in the course of a general conversation. The conversation lasted about an hour and Mr. Allan was not asked to confirm the accuracy of any note the liquidators may have made either at or after the interview. One of the most misleading statements made in the reply alleged to have been given by Mr Allan to the question as to whether a searching examination of the securities prior to June 30th, 1911, would have shown the shortage, the auditors are represented as saying, "they could not say." As a matter of fact the reply given by Mr. Allan was that he could not say as he did not audit the accounts for 1910 and if the liquidators would like to see Mr Smith who did the audit he would call to see them. Mr Allan never admitted that only a perfunctory examination of securities was ever made. The reply attributed to Mr. Allan regarding shortage in values of securities is also inaccurate. Mr. Allan contended that the shortages were shown in the balance sheet. The auditors further think that the liquidators have formed a wrong impression of what the amount Rs.6,36,280 of insured debts really represented. This represented the difference between the amount of loans, over-drafts, and to the Bank and the value of securities held for the same, taken at market prices in case of shares which were quoted at exchange rate, and estimated values of others, i.e., the values according the best of their belief founded on information received from the Bank and other outside sources. This sum was, therefore, an asset of the Bank provided the debtors themselves were good liquidators. An impression caused by Mr, Strachan's Memorandum dated the 2nd September, 1911, in which he says that the auditors valued the securities held and estimated the shortage in values of Rs. 9,31,259-6-7, what was found was that out of all loans, overdrafts etc., granted by the Bank, Rs. 9,31,259-6-7 was uncovered by securities held against such overdrafts, loans etc., the securities being valued as stated above. From this was deducted the contingency reserve fund which covered all debt considered bad leaving a balance of Rs. 66,280-6-7. The auditors ask that this letter be read at the meetings to be held in Calcutta and Rangoon on the 8th and 15th March respectively.

RANGOON, FEB. 13.

The *Rangoon Times* this evening, in commenting on Mr. G. S. Clifford's explanation, says "Careful study of the letter only confirms in the conclusion that some form of enquiry by Government is urgently necessary not only in deference to the public demand but also in the real interests of the late directors themselves. Mr. Clifford's letter amounts chiefly to an indictment of the methods of the liquidators which would appear to have been rather as careless as the language of their report was needlessly strong."

The paper continues, "Whilst the letter does not carry conviction to our minds on every point, it certainly throws a new and more favourable light upon some aspects of the conduct of directors. As to some of the securities, the less said the better. But as regards others if Mr. Clifford is correct in stating that they merely represented additional security and that the Bank was otherwise fully secured against loss, he ought to go further and explain how and why the Bank had to suffer any bad debts at all. He admits that directors were oversanguine and that they were also not overdiscreet in replacing all their eggs in one basket. That is very serious admission to make when you have been risking money of others. It undoubtedly showed want of judgment also to allow safety of the bank to depend upon rise or fall of a market prices. We should like to be able to believe that over confidence on the part of directors was the sole cause of the bank's failure but Messrs. Clifford and Mower were both men of great financial experience and enjoyed the advice and assistance of professional Bank Manager. If then they were guilty only of errors of judgment such as might reasonably be committed by men acting in good faith there is nothing left but to deplore the result. On the other hand if they used the money of depositors to bolster up their own and other peoples highly speculative and rash claims they were certainly reckless and they were in position to know better than any one else just how sound or unsound was financing of their ventures.

[A report by Reuter of proceedings of the British Burma Petroleum Co. will be found in another column.]

DELAY IN FOREIGN CABLES.

Director-General Telegraphs' Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

Correspondence is published between the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Director-General of Telegraphs regarding the delay of foreign cables. The latter in explaining writes: "(1) On the Indo route, the frequent interruptions to telegraphic communication between Bushire and Teheran were due to the disturbed state of Persia, one of the North Sea cables being interrupted and an abnormal amount of Persian State traffic; (2) on the Eastern route the abnormal amount of traffic was diverted from the Indo to the Eastern route owing to frequent interruptions and bad working on the former route, also to one of the cables being interrupted. The repairs to the cable in the Red Sea have been delayed owing to bad weather. In your letter dated 6th of October, 1911, you state that the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce understand that when an interruption occurs it is permissible for the Cable Company, either the Indo-European or the Eastern as the case may be, to delay for two hours before reporting the occurrence to the Indian Telegraph Department. As soon as either the Eastern Telegraph Company or the Indo-European Telegraphs Department find they are unable to accept traffic this department is informed and traffic, is diverted accordingly.

A MADRAS INSOLVENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 13.

The further hearing of the claim by Messrs. Roshan Meenoolla Hussain Saib & Co., in respect of 33 bales of skins now in possession of the Mercantile Bank in connection with the insolvency of Messrs. Venkatasawmy Naidu and Sons, was resumed this morning at the Insolvency Court before Mr. Justice Wallis. After some discussion his Lordship passed orders directing the insolvent to file his schedule before Monday next, and fixed the public examination of the insolvent for the 23rd instant. His Lordship appointed the Official Assignee as Receiver to dispose of the skins to the best advantage in the interests of all parties, and hold the money in trust pending the final orders of the Court.

SOLDIER LOST AT SEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 13.

Private Carter, one of a party of thirteen soldiers, who were returning from Port Blair, was reported missing from the R. I. M. S. "Guide" on Saturday. The steamer arrived here yesterday.

FRONTIER DACOITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 13.

The *Tribune* records a recrudescence of raids and dacoities by frontier men in frontier districts. During the last fortnight no less than eight dacoities have been attributed to these outlaws.

THE AUTHOR OF ADAM BEDE.

II

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

As a child she was neither pretty nor attractive. Slim, with an enormous head, she had the face of an old woman, without charm, or freshness. The nose was big and badly modelled, the mouth large and thick, the lower part of the face square and heavy. The eyes far removed from the mouth gave her some look of a horse's head. The eyes, the supreme resource of the ugly were neither big nor pretty despite their changing colour from blue to grey. They looked the most often across a forest of auburn hair, falling like brambles on the brow to the vexation of the aunts Pearson who could no more brook fancy in dress than in ideas. Had these chaste people lived long enough to see their niece pass for a genius, they would have recalled to mind the ruffled hair, the rumpled gown, and the sorry shoes which cost them a toss of the head, and a frown on the brow at Griff. To their clairvoyant eyes, Mary Ann was one of those persons whom Providence in his mysterious dispensations sends to cast for trouble in correct families.

WHAT A CHARACTER!

Nothing of the Pearsons. Her strong and jealous heart loved violently, and wished to be loved uniquely. In her airs of superiority this ugly puss betrayed a pride veiled by savage shyness, peculiar to the proud. Impressionable and timorous, she passed the nights in foolish terrors, her soul shivering the while. No way precocious, she had scarcely learnt to spell than was she taken up by the mania to read, much to the distress of Mrs. Evans, who reproached her daughter for the pure loss of the candles burnt in her pursuit. Her head was crammed with ideas that do not concern children. Her grave and observant air made people uncomfortable without their knowing why. It would have frightened them; had they suspected that this puny little girl was busy, unknown to herself and to them—in taking stock of their physiognomies and their oddities, their attitudes and their ridiculousness to pass on to posterity father, mother, brother, aunts, playmates, even to the reverend rector. For her part Mary Ann had two decided ideas: the one that she was an important personage destined to play a part in the world, what if the Aunts Pearson despised, and Isaac (the brother) disregarded her since his having a pony to ride; the other that she had many and great griefs whatever the thoughts of grown-up people as to children's chagrins, which for them were better and real. The first of these ideas was inspired by the consciousness of her intelligence, and the feeling of superior instruction. She went with her brother to the neighbouring village school, and the expense of candles which afflicted Mrs. Evans served but to read over and over again some old books. She was a bit of a pedant, parading before her father's friends her profound knowledge of the Devil's morals imbibed from Daniel Defoe's History of the Devil, and the Pilgrim's Progress, which shocked those good folks. The literary conversation of Maggie with the Miller Luke is symbolical. "I think you never read any book but the Bible—did you Luke?" asks Maggie, to which the other replies, "I'm no reader, I are n't. There's fools enoo—an' rogues enoo—wi'out lookin'i' books for 'em. That's what bring folks to the gallows—knowing everything but what they 'n got to get their bread by. An' they 're mostly lies, I think, what's printed i' the books: them printed sheets are, anyhow, as the men cry i' the streets." This opinion of Luke was shared by the circle surrounding Mary Ann. Her father alone understood her. Unappreciated and unrecognised, she was experiencing already the isolation that was to be hers later in life. Being fastidious and fantastic, she was often unhappy. Her father who loved and admired her was not expansive. Griff let her lack affection and praise, two things of which she had equal need. Her tender soul could not do without approbation and sympathy. Not that she was vain, but her gentle soul could not do without approbation and sympathy. When a woman recognises that she is an exceptional creature a Corinne or a Maggie, destiny must favour her with lofty reason, or a great part to play in this life, that she may not be tempted to accomplish at the expense of social constraint what George Eliot at twenty termed with an underline "the duty of finding happiness." She was born with

THE RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT.

It was a gift independent of theologic or philosophic ideas which education and reflection bring to man. One may be a believer without having it; and it is curious, to what extent religious sentiment can do without any faith in dogma. This was a great relief in her vexations at Griff. Her imagination which had so much humour for others pen in hand had no sense of the picturesque in life for herself. When her own self was in question, she lost the gift of that light irony which lightens every load. She suffered every time that she was the victim of grotesque or singular incongruities, with which human existence is so richly gifted; whether she had to interrupt her learned labours, setting aside Strauss or Bacon to go and churn butter, or whether she had become, in an equivocal situation, the great moral author of England. When at the Coventry boarding-school, she edified all by her piety. The teachers marvelled at her aptitude. The pupils were almost afraid of this strange girl gawky and grave, who did not speak to them, held herself aloof, and had nervous fits of tears. She terminated her studies and returned home at sixteen. Here, she entered into a religious controversy with her brother, which led them to discover that a brother and sister could both be strangers to each other. A separation more profound than that which death creates existed henceforth between the future George Eliot, and Isaac Evans the ordinary youth perfectly content to remain ordinary. In Adam Bede is a beautiful passage in allusion to this final rupture:

"Family likeness has often a deep sadness in it.

Nature that great tragic dramatist, knits us together by bone and muscle, and divides us by the subtler web of our brains; blends yearnings and repulsion; and ties us by our heart-strings to the beings that jar us at every movement. We hear a voice with the very cadence of our own uttering the thoughts we despise; we see eyes—ah! so like our mother's—averted from us in cold alienation."

Some months later Mary Ann lost her mother and was decidedly enveloped by the drowsy atmosphere of Griff. Directing the dairy and the housekeeping with her innate love of perfection, and the sentiments of horror which domestic work inspired in her she received a smart religious shock, the last of its kind, having come in contact with a person familiar to all the readers of Adam Bede. The original of

DINAH MORRIS

Was a pretty little girl named Elizabeth with black eyes and curly hair, loving ribbons and other "superfluities of dress," of which she accused herself later when preaching. In the flower of youth and of beauty she was touched by the Spirit of God. She was converted and joined the Methodists. Conversion among the Puritan Sects does not mean going from one religion to another. It designates a sort of miracle worked in the heart of the sinner by the influence of the Holy Spirit, and whose essence is to exalt the religious emotion. The same person may be converted indefinitely without disagreeing in his theologic beliefs. Each time he does nothing but believe with more vivacity, and takes, so to say, a new flight towards God. The impulse of the charming Elizabeth was so vigorous and sincere, that she tore off her tinsels and ribbons, cut her curly hair and began overrunning the country preaching. She went from village to village, gathered well disposed folks and improvised a sermon. "Many were brought back to the Lord" says she. The episode of the prison in Adam Bede is real. Poor Hetty! the pretty thing that might have been a lasting joy. Her actions strange as the motions of a little vessel without ballast tossed on a stormy sea end in infanticide, and she is condemned. Dinah prepares her affectively for death. Her eloquence a little aggresive was endless. Season and out of season, she catechised, controverted, exhorted, discoursed, blessed. She had married Samuel Evans, younger brother of Robert, who in his old age made no secret of his fancy for his sister-in-law. When her niece knew her, she was but the shadow of the vehement and militant Elizabeth. She was old, sickly and preached no longer. But the remembrance of what this poetic and original aunt had been, joined to the fire of piety which never left Mrs. Samuel, acted powerfully on the young enthusiast of Griff. Mary Ann believed more than ever, that pleasure was Satan's snare, toilet a vanity, the world a danger. Intellectual culture distracts our thoughts from God who ought to be their unique object. Marriage is more condemnable still; for it is not the thoughts alone that it distracts from God, it is the heart. All other music but the singing of hymns ought to be banished from christian lands. The romances without exception are pernicious poison. It is said that she rejoiced in being ugly, which was her duty in the state of mind she found herself in, and she rejoiced in it ever after as the preoccupation of a pretty face would have spoilt her intellectual development. It is true that, in her romances beauty is presented as a breaker, and if she rejoiced in being ugly, it is the only anti-feminine sentiment to be found in her. The path which leads to the glory of God is just the path which leads straight to final incredulity beings who thirst for beauty, for joy, for science, and for love. There are souls which can never support a religion not amiable enough, long. George Eliot was of that order. She soon began devouring a host of profane, very profane books Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Byron, Southey, Scott Don Quixote, Gil Blas. She began to learn Latin, Chemistry, Geometry, Entomology. Instead of humbly or gaily accepting, were it by way of penitence, the slight trials which merciful Heaven sent her in the shape of cheeses, and preserves, trials which she assures exacted more abnegation than martyrdom she chafed and fell into melancholy and what grand-mothers call hysterics. In the best of moments she was trou ed and uneasy, far away from the security of the faithful, who sees as clearly as with his bodily eyes, the chorus of Seraphs singing the praises of the Most High, and the Throne and Dominations ranged around Increate Light.

CHARGES AGAINST A VAKIL.

Misconduct Alleged on Three Counts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 13.

Before the Chief Justice, Justices Sankaran Nair and Ayling yesterday afternoon, the charges of professional misconduct preferred against the Hon'ble Mr. N. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, leader of the Kumbakonum Bar, were inquired into, and notice was issued to the vakil to show cause why he should not be suspended under the Legal Practitioners Act. There are three charges. The first charge is that the vakil was guilty of corrupt practices at an election held at Kumbakonam on 22nd October, 1899, for purposes of electing a member of the Kumbakonam Circle Davasthanam Committee. At this election it is alleged that the vakil, in his capacity as candidate, gave valuable consideration in return for votes. The second charge is that on the 26th of October, 1899, he falsely, maliciously and without reasonable cause instituted criminal proceedings against one Sivasami Odayer with an improper object, and the third charge is that having been vakil for the plaintiffs in a small cause suit in the Kumbakonam Subordinate Judge's Court, he purchased in execution of the decree in that suit, the equity of redemption in certain properties subject to a mortgage decree in favour of himself, his clerk and the first plaintiff in the said suit, the purchase being made, in the name of one of the clerks for the sum of Rs. 287 and odd, while the equity on redemption had been valued by the executing Court at not less than Rs. 24,000. It was alleged that leave to bid had been refused to the decreeholders, and that he so committed or assisted in committing a fraud upon the Court, and upon the mortgagors, who were also judgment debtors in the said suit. The Advocate-General appeared in support of the notice, and Mr. T. Rungacharry appeared on behalf of the vakil, who filed a statement denying the allegations. The hearing was adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st instant.

CAMBODIA COTTON.

Successful Cultivation for Lancashire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

The following communique is issued in the Revenue Department:—

At a meeting of the Council of the British Cotton Growing Association, held on the 5th of December, attention was drawn to certain Indian cottons, which had been shipped to Liverpool, during the year, and which had been grown from seed in the Tinnevelly District. A gentleman, representing an important group of spinning mills, reported that the cottton was very suitable for a considerable class of goods produced in Lancashire, and that Lancashire could use 50,000 bales of this cotton perannum. The cotton in question is the variety known as Cambodia cotton, of which a description is given in the "Indian Agricultural Journal" for October last, and the congratulations of the Council of the Association have been conveyed to the local authorities in Madras for their success in producing so satisfactory a class of produce. The good opinion entertained in Lancashire of this kind of cotton has also been communicated to all local Governments, with a view to such action as is possible being taken towards its cultivation in areas suitable for it.

DELHI HINDU COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 13.

The transfer of capital to Delhi has apparently helped the improvement of the Hindu College, Delhi. Rs. 45,000 have been collected in cash, and a plot of land acquired for a playground and gymnasium. Other improvements have also been effected and these were noticed by the University Committee, which inspected the College on the 30th of January last. The College has now a spacious building worth over two lakhs.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Departure with his Court for Tibet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

The Dalai Lama, who is now proceeding to Kalimpong, en route for Tibet, takes with him his court officials, who during His Holiness' stay in Darjiling, have been assisting him in the trying of religious and other law cases sent to His Holiness from Tibet for settlement, along with offerings of peas and blankets.

NEW BEHAR PROVINCE.

Mirih Hills Possible Summer Capital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

The *Englishman* suggests that the Mirih Hills in the Himalayas, which could be included in the new Behar province, may possibly be considered as the summer capital for Sir Charles Bayley, in place of Ranchi.

LORD MEATH IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 13.

The Earl of Meath has arrived from Home, and as he is interesting himself in the claims of Empire movements, his stay in Burma will be limited to five weeks.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

Desirability of Synods Discussed.

YESTERDAY, at the Masonic Hall, Bombay, the Diocesan Conference resumed its sessions in the morning, the Bishop of Bombay presiding. Papers were given on the subject of the desirability of synods in India and the limits of authority by the Revd. Canon Heywood and the Revd. Father Nicholson.

The chief business before the meeting was, after due discussion, to vote upon the following resolutions :—(1.) "That it is desirable that Synodical Government should be introduced into India both for the Province of India and Ceylon as a whole, and for the several Dioceses thereof."

(2.) "That this Conference now proceeds to take the first steps towards the creation of a Diocesan Synod in the Diocese of Bombay.

Canon Heywood began by stating that he was in hearty support with the aim of the resolutions to be put to the meeting in favour of synodical government, provincial and local. A complicated system was in force in England and some people thought of the dangers and objections to be faced in the introduction of synodical government into India although these objections and dangers could be faced and overcome. Questions of order and practice could not be discussed by synods, of course, but diocesan synods had an opportunity of making experiments and although East was East and West was West it was easy to make experiments, as, after all, mankind was much the same all the world over. The preponderance of schools of thought was, indeed a drawback, but, said the speaker, in the Bombay Presidency, he thought, party spirit would grow less and less. Again there was the danger of nationalities. The English must not hold aloof and in time it might be hoped that the Indian Christian element might be in the majority. In synodical Governments racial ritual, mental and practical points would be discussed. Work would be co-ordinated under a central authority, although Canon Heywood hoped, thereby, the work of the various societies would not be belittled. The Church was one but comprehensive in composition and the speaker trusted that the old and individual methods would not be altogether ignored under synodical government. There was a need for workers and the question was in what way would they build. What they wished to organise was not the Church of England, and not a Church alone for Indians, but a Church of India in which both Englishmen and Indians would combine for the common furtherance of one object. Although it might seem a paradox, bishops should have more and less power; more of the power of a constitutional monarchist who rules with the advice of his people —less of the sway of an autocrat. A presbyterian missionary had said to the speaker in regard to government by synods that he hoped it might lead to an ultimate union between the Church of England in India and the Presbyterian Church. Canon Haywood's able paper was received with applause.

The Revd. Father Nicholson opened his remarks by quoting the remarks of an English conomist who stated that it was the duty of the Bishop to summon a synod and of the members to attend. Synodical government had fallen into disuse in the many countries where Christianity was observed. In recent years there had been a plea for its revival for it was desirable that the Church should govern without state interference. This disuse crippled the Church's work. One point in favour of the desirability of synods was that they appeared to carry out the mind of God in the primitive church. Father Nicholson quoted instances from the "Acts of the Apostles." Then again, went on the speaker, apart from the Holy Scriptures, it was the most ancient form of church government. Synods brought about unity between the clergy. A true swadeshi spirit was necessary in which Indians and Europeans could combine with the Indian element of the Christian community, in the majority. There were obvious limits to the powers of synods in India. There was the fact that the authority of the synod was from above and not below. The bishop alone could summon it and the sole responsibility for its decrees rested with him. The synod might pass resolutions, but it could not issue decrees. The vision which existed in the minds of some Indian laity of a diocesan synod issuing its decrees on the result of the vote of a majority, was Father Nicholson thought, incorrect. Priests and laity might pass imaginary resolutions, but if the bishop did not choose to issue them in the form of a decree no one could question his authority. For this reason, Father Nicholson was unable to vote for the second resolution before the meeting for he did not believe that the Conference had the power to take the first steps towards the creation of a diocesan synod in the Diocese of Bombay, the power belonging to the Bishop alone.

Canon Rivington asked Father Nicholson whether he had considered the fact that if the Bishop put his vote on the decree of the local synod, this body would have the right of appeal to the provincial synod.

Father Nicholson answered that he had not considered the point.

The Revd Mr. Rowan, in an earnest speech, hoped that eventually synods might have the power of electing their own bishops and even their own clergy. He thought the present time was premature for the introduction of synods with such powers.

The Revd A. French, in an interesting speech, gave an insight into the working of synods in South Africa, where they have elective powers.

The Revd. A. J. Lord, the Revd. Mr. Kennelly, Mr. F. Clark, Mr. D. A. Yordi, the Revd. Mr. Butcher, the Revd. Mr. Hill and the Revd. Mr. Harvey also spoke.

At this point, the Bishop said that as the time had arrived when it was necessary to adjourn voting on the resolutions before the assembly would be adjourned until the afternoon session.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon sessions was commenced with a continuation of the morning's discussion with a view to voting on the resolutions given above.

The Revd. G. R. A. Coatice, chaplain of Kirkee, took up the subject from a chaplain's point of view. Chaplains he said, were under the Bishop's direct orders. He was of the same opinion as Father Nicholson that a synod should not frame a decree without the sanction of the Bishop, but Governments by synod, far from affecting the chaplains adversely, would be of the greatest advantage to them. Should the Bishop decline to accept the decree of a diocesan synod and the provincial synods uphold the local body's claim, the Bishop would follow the finding of the higher synod and the chaplain could still take his orders. Government by synods would put chaplains on a par with Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chaplains who received a capitation grant in addition to their ordinary duties. As far as the co-operation of English people in Church work in India was concerned, the speaker said, it could hardly be expected that people who were visitors to the country and were continually being transferred from part to part should take a keen interest in Church work, any more than visitors to sea side resorts at home should be or are expected to take an interest in the work of the churches they attend while they are there.

The Revd P. Eykyn also spoke in favour of the resolutions.

The first resolution was put to the vote and passed by a majority of 117 votes to three.

The second resolution as given above was amended to read "that this conference now proceed to take the first steps towards the drawing up of a constitution for a Diocesan Synod in the diocese of Bombay."

It was proposed by the Revd A. J. Lord and seconded by Father Nicholson, that after the word "proceed" the words "subject to the approval of the Bishop" be inserted.

The second resolution, as amended, was carried by 110 votes to two.

A further resolution, that a committee be appointed to draft a constitution for a diocesan synod, to circulate the draft constitution in the diocese to receive and consider criticism thereupon, to amend the draft constitution, if necessary, after considering the criticism and to publish that amended draft, was then placed before the conference.

After the Bishop had explained the reason and necessity for a committee, the resolution was proposed by the Ven. Archdeacon Dickens, seconded by the Rev Mr. Kennelly and carried unanimously.

The fourth resolution of the day's session was that "the committee present the amended draft constitution to a constitutive assembly at such time as the Bishop may appoint.

This resolution was proposed by Canon Coles seconded by the Revd. Mr. Bacon, and carried unanimously.

The Conference then adjourned.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, at which the Bishop presided, at which several missionaries stationed in various parts of the diocese described the Industrial work, which is conducted in connection with their mission houses. There was also a small exhibition at the end of the hall, of bead, seed and other work.

SPOILED RAZORS.

"Neely Knife-rinder, whither art thou going?
Cold blows the wind; thy hut has
Got a hole in't,
Likewise thy breeches."

There are certain curious traditions that surround the razor which, however much they are discredited among experts, enjoy their full influence among men who shave themselves. One pretty fiction is that after a rest a razor blade will recover the labour thrown upon it in shaving, so many people are persuaded to buy a set of seven, so as to give each one a week's rest. They also throw on the owner the bother of preserving seven, instead of one, from rusting. The average man has two razors, so as to be provided with the means of shaving if one is sent for repairs. A razor is not sent to the cutter until it has shown signs of deterioration by requiring more and more stropping to get up a good edge. In due course it is returned with the keenest of edges, but, on trial, it loses its edge almost immediately and no effort of the user can restore its old cutting power. He consults his hair cutter, who probably had the razor ground for him and the hair cutter assures him that a rest is all the blade requires to recover its old cutting quality. This, of course, means the purchase of a new razor. But the old razor never recovers, and the reason is as sound as it is simple. The temper is gone. The hair cutter, who is not a cutter, gave the razor to a strolling grinder who, to attract public attention, produced a stream of sparks from the blade. Each spark represented a particle of steel turn of the blade with such violence as to heat it to the point of combustion, and the edge of the blade being very thin was readily heated to discolouration which ruined the temper. The next move of the grinder was to polish the whole surface so as to remove the trace of his iniquity, and the unfortunate owner may make many attempts to restore the edge, even to the buying of a new strop after paying a profit to the grinder plus a larger profit to the hair cutter for the improvement of his razor.

The Friend of Humanity whose address heads this small article had more reason than he knew when he said :—

"I give the sixpence? I will see thee d—d first."

Razors should always be ground on a wheel that is kept wet with water, and sparks should never be seen during the operation.

W.

BRITISH VISIT TO RUSSIA.

The British visitors to Russia left London on Jan. 23. The visit, says one of the party, is a united expression of the desire of persons of very various political views and public interests to develop further the ties that exist between the two countries. The party will stay in Russia for only half the time of the sojourn of our Russian guests in England. On the other hand, its numbers are considerably greater, and it includes men of distinction in other walks of life than the Parliamentary. The visit is one of friendship, and it is natural that no application has been made to those who believe in breaking off our present relations with Russia. The visit is not one of dictation. There will be no attempt to interfere between the Russian Sovereign and his people, to mediate between diverse Russian political parties; to enforce a given direction of foreign policy, to prescribe any alterations in the Russian Constitution, to force any union of the two Churches, or to advocate the interests of any financial enterprise. Any such bias is precluded by the corporate character of the visiting party, and persons in both countries who are interested in the above-named objects will pursue them independently of and outside the English visit to Russia. But the contact between the distinguished visitors and their Russian hosts and the further development of communications between the two countries which may be expected to follow from the visit cannot fail to be of value in broadening every individual conception of Anglo-Russian friendship and in helping forward every reasonable movement for strengthening the ties which already unite England and Russia.

Included in the party, which is to be received by the Czar, are Lord Ampthill, Lord Weardale, Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P, Sir A. Spicer and Lady Spicer, Sir Edward Beauchamp, M.P., Mr. Maurice Baring, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Wakefield, the Bishop of Bangor, the Bishop of Ossory, Sir Ronald Ross, Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, Sir Wm. Mathers, Lord Cheylesmore, Mr. Herbert Gibbs, Mr. J. Herbert Tritton, Mr. Drage, the Hon E. Cadogan (Secretary to the Speaker), Professor Pares, General Beaton, Mr. Geo. Lloyd, M. P., and Mr. H. Baker, M. P., Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. W. Peel, M. P., and Mr. F. Maclaren, M. P., will join the party at Berlin. The party, which in all consists of thirty members and two secretaries, will return early in February.

Owing to the death of his father, the Speaker has had to abandon his intention of taking part in the visit, and has returned to England from Berlin.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h m	ft. in.	Feb.	h m	ft. in.
S	10	m 3 54	25 7	10	m 10 35	18 1
		5 32 a	24 7		10 50 a	22 2
S	11	m 4 31	24 5	11	m 11 43	18 8
		7 26 a	24 5			
M	12	m 5 18	23 6	12	m 1 15	22 9
		9 20 a	25 0		0 57 a	18 11
TU	13	m 7 1	23 0	13	m 3 17	22 4
		10 6 a	25 9		2 3 a	18 9
W	14	m 8 53	23 3	14	m 4 8	21 7
		10 39 a	26 6		2 58 a	18 4
TH	15	m 9 53	23 10	15	m 4 40	20 9
		11 6 a	27 8		3 44 a	17 9
F	16	m 10 3	24 8	16	m 5 7	19 11
		11 29 a	27 10		4 22 a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb. 10 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h 10m	Sunset	6h	m
„ 11 (Sunday)	„	7h 10m	„	6h	37m
„ 12 (Monday)	„	7h 9m	„	6h	37m
„ 13 (Tuesday)	„	7h 9m	„	6h	37m
„ 14 (Wednesday)	„	7h 9m	„	6h	38m
„ 15 (Thursday)	„	7h 8m	„	6h	39m
„ 16 (Friday)	„	7h 7m	„	6h	39m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Feb. 10th, 6h. 20-5m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14-7m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 0h. 56-7m. a.m.; Full Moon, March 3rd, 4h. 11-9m. p. m.

THE next Bengal Provincial Conference will be held as Chittagong on 6th and 7th April with Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee as President

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

NATIONAL Y. W. C. A.

Annual Meeting Held in Bombay.

THE annual meeting of the National Young Women's Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon was held yesterday morning at the Bombay Y. W. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Mrs. Mackichan presiding.

The proceedings were opened by the singing of a hymn, reading of scripture and prayer.

Mrs. Coleman then made the following statement: Many people find it difficult to realize what the National Young Women's Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon is doing, and its relationship to the various associations in different parts of the country. It may be well, therefore, to state once again that the National Young Women's Christian Association is the organization, to which all the local associations are affiliated, and it in turn, is affiliated with the World's Committee, whose headquarters are in London. The National Young Women's Christian Association is the means of communication between the World's Committee and the local associations and it entrusts the Foreign Secretaries, i.e., those sent by Britain and America to the care of the National Association, who send them to the local associations where the need is greatest. The local associations are, therefore, dependent on the National Association for foreign workers or for any appeals for money that must go to the Western lands. The National Association watches with care the growth and development of the existing Young Women's Christian Associations and though having no controlling power over them, exercises an advisatory one and by knowledge thus gained can help the World's Committee in its policy when dealing with questions relating to work in India as a whole. By means of travelling Secretaries the Indian National Committee aims at keeping in close touch with all the associations scattered about India. Bombay was chosen as its headquarters as being the port, at which most secretaries arrive and thus on landing a personal knowledge is at once established between the new secretary and the National Young Women's Christian Association.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Mrs. Mackichan then read the president's report. This tendered our heartfelt gratitude to the World's Committees of England and America for their practical sympathy and financial support, without which it would be impossible to carry on the work of the Association. It acknowledged their thoughtful care in sending consecrated and highly qualified ladies who, from our able General Secretary, whose selfless and untiring devotion was beyond all praise, to the most recent of those, who were now working in this vast land fill us with thankfulness. The report further stated that to the untiring labours of the members of the different Committees who were united in one aim—the winning and ennobling of womanhood for Christ and His service, all praise was due. It sympathised with workers who came here from highly organised centres to engage in work which was at present in the elementary stages and appreciated the readiness with which they adapted themselves to things as they really were and their loving patience; for it remarked it was in the nature of things Indian to hasten slowly, and for some time to come, it must be "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Miss E. Hunter, General Secretary, next read her report in which among other things it was stated that the report of the work done in 1911 in connection with the National Young Women's Christian Association was full of interest, and showed a steady improvement in Association activities and a closer binding together of local and National interests. It had been a year of change in connection with the administrative part of the National Committee work, but these changes should further the development of the Association, especially on departmental lines. Undoubtedly the Association is the means of (1) Commercial Treaty. He has been in the service of the Chinese Government in various capacities of which we may mention that he was successively Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of the Two Kuang Provinces, of the Imperial Telegraph Administration of the Two Kuangs, of the Telephone Office of Canton, and of the Military Officers' Academy of Canton. He was also Deputy Amban (or Imperial Resident) of Tibet; and Advisor on Foreign Affairs to the Viceroy of Lianking (Nanking). He is now the Vice-President of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Republic, and concurrently acting as Councillor at the Peace Conference.

India as a whole. By means of travelling Secretaries the Indian National Committee aims at keeping in close touch with all the associations scattered about India. Bombay was chosen as its headquarters as being the port, at which most secretaries arrive and thus on landing a personal knowledge is at once established between the new secretary and the National Young Women's Christian Association.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Mrs. Mackichan then read the president's report. This tendered our heartfelt gratitude to the World's Committees of England and America for their practical sympathy and financial support, without which it would be impossible to carry on the work of the Association. It acknowledged their thoughtful care in sending consecrated and highly qualified ladies who, from our able General Secretary, whose selfless and untiring devotion was beyond all praise, to the most recent of those, who were now working in this vast land fill us with thankfulness. The report further stated that to the untiring labours of the members of the different Committees who were united in one aim—the winning and ennobling of womanhood for Christ and His service, all praise was due. It sympathised with workers who came here from highly organised centres to engage in work which was at present in the elementary stages and appreciated the readiness with which they adapted themselves to things as they really were and their loving patience; for it remarked it was in the nature of things Indian to hasten slowly, and for some time to come, it must be "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Miss E. Hunter, General Secretary, next read her report in which among other things it was stated that the report of the work done in 1911 in connection with the National Young Women's Christian Association was full of interest, and showed a steady improvement in Association activities and a closer binding together of local and National interests. It had been a year of change in connection with the administrative part of the National Committee work, but these changes should further the development of the Association, especially on departmental lines. Undoubtedly the Association is the means of communication between the World's Committee and the local associations and it entrusts the Foreign Secretaries, i.e., those sent by Britain and America to the care of the National Association, who send them to the local associations where the need is greatest. The local associations are, therefore, dependent on the National Association for foreign workers or for any appeals for money that must go to the Western lands. The National Association watches with care the growth and development of the existing Young Women's Christian Associations and though having no controlling power over them, exercises an advisatory one and by knowledge thus gained can help the World's Committee in its policy when dealing with questions relating to work in India as a whole. By means of travelling Secretaries the Indian National Committee aims at keeping in close touch with all the associations scattered about India. Bombay was chosen as its headquarters as being the port, at which most secretaries arrive and thus on landing a personal knowledge is at once established between the new secretary and the National Young Women's Christian Association.

THE REVOLT IN CHINA.

Personalities of the Conference.

The following details of personalities of the Conference, on the revolutionary side, are of interest. The first two mentioned are serving in a secretarial capacity to Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

MR. HU YIN.

Mr. Hu Yin, a native of Taoyuan district, in Hupeh, is twenty-eight years of age. When he was seventeen, he entered the Classic School of Changsha, Hunan, as a student under Mr. Huang Hsin, and it was there that he was imbued with the principle of revolution. He enrolled himself in the new army of Hupeh in the next year, and took an active part in the formation of a science school for elder students. He worked strenuously for the advancement of the revolutionary interest, being the Hupeh representative of a branch of the Revenge Society established by Huang Hsin in Hunan.

When the plot in Hunan proved futile, and wholesale arrests of revolutionists were authorized, Mr. Huang Hsin went to Japan, and Mr. Hu Yin counselled Messrs. Wang Hang and Chang Hsuehtai to assassinate Tieh Liang at Hankow. Their plan failed. During the spring of 1905, they tried to assassinate Tieh Liang at Changteh (Honan), but their attempt was again destined to be a failure and Mr. Wang Han killed himself. Mr. Hu Yin then went to Japan, to plan ways and means of further progress. He entered his name on the roll of the Revolutionary League in this year, and was elected a member. He soon became a judge of the League. Owing to the stringent rules adopted by Japan, for the restriction of Chinese students, Mr. Hu returned to China, and became president of the League in North China. In the winter of 1906, he returned to the South. He then busied himself between Pingshsiang (Kiangsi) and Liling (Hunan) in promoting the revolutionary cause. He was arrested at Hankow soon afterwards, and narrowly escaped death. He was thrown into prison at Wuchang. During his prison life, he was the editor of the "Hsia Pao" ("Chinese Paper") and the "Ta Kiang Pao" (Great River Paper;) he worked with Mr. Sun Wu and Mr. Tsiang Yi-wo towards the accomplishment of their object—the revolution. He regained his freedom on October 10, 1911, the day of the outbreak at Wuchang.

MR. WOANG CHAO-MIN.

Mr. Woang Chao-min, who is twenty-eight years of age, is a native of the Panyu district of Kuangtung. He began to study politics before he had attained to man's estate. He went to Japan, when he was twenty-one, (1903) to complete his education in politics, where he soon enrolled himself and became an active member of the Revolutionary League. He was also a contributor to the "People's Magazine." In 1906, he became associated with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Messrs. Huang Hsun and Hu Hanming in sowing the seeds of revolution throughout China. He took an extensive trip in the Company of some other members to the South Sea Islands; throughout the whole Archipelago, branch leagues were successfully organized, mainly the result of his energy.

In the third moon of last year, he went to Peking, and attempted the assassination of the Prince Regent, by means of electric mines which he laid near a gate. But his plot was discovered and he himself arrested and cast into the prison of the Ministry of Justice, under a life sentence.

After the outbreak of the revolution at Wuchang, the Republicans demanded and obtained the release of all political offenders, whereupon, he was liberated on November 6, 1911. He remained for a while in Peking in the interest of the revolutionary cause; but he was recalled to Shanghai by a telegram from Huang Hsin.

MR. WEN TSUNG-YAO.

Mr. Wen Tsung-yao is a native of Kuangtung. He was educated at Queen's College, Hongkong. He was Secretary during the negotiation of the Mackay (1) Commercial Treaty. He has been in the service of the Chinese Government in various capacities of which we may mention that he was successively Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of the Two Kuang Provinces, of the Imperial Telegraph Administration of the Two Kuangs, of the Telephone Office of Canton, and of the Military Officers' Academy of Canton. He was also Deputy Amban (or Imperial Resident) of Tibet; and Advisor on Foreign Affairs to the Viceroy of Lianking (Nanking). He is now the Vice-President of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Republic, and concurrently acting as Councillor at the Peace Conference.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 13.

The cold weather depression yesterday, in South Baluchistan moved eastwards, and is now situated over Sind. It has caused a light rainfall in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Provinces and the North Punjab. Thunderstorms again have occurred in the northern half of the Peninsula. Very light rainfall is reported from Assam. The weather probably is disturbed in the Eastern Hymalayas. The most important falls are reported in Nagpur and Hyderabad, one and a half inches; Robat, Parachinar and Indore, one and a quarter.

The forecast local precipitation is probable in east Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, the Punjab, Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces. A few thunderstorms again are possible in the northern half of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the extreme north. Night temperature is in excess at nearly all stations; day temperature is also above normal at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature is in excess both during day and at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 0·21" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen in the southern districts; Akola has had 0·28" and Nagpur 1·61". Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in south Hyderabad; Nizamabad has had 0·43" and Hyderabad 1·69". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess in south Hyderabad.

General remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in south Hyderabad and local rain in the south Central Provinces and West Central India. There has been an increase of cloud in north-west India, Gujarat and Kathiawar. An area of low pressure is shown to-day over Sind, Gujarat, Kathiawar and west Central India.

Some dust or thunderstorms are likely in north-west India, the central parts of the country and possibly in Gujarat and the southern half of the Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS

UNION JACK CLUB.

Boxing at the Empire Theatre.

LAST night at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, at Boxing Tournament and exposition of wrestling was given in aid of the fund for the proposed Union Jack Club. A good house assembled to witness an excellent programme of eight bouts. The tournament was under the patronage of H.E. the Governor, Mr. Justice Russell, Lt.-Col. H. W. Vaughan, Mr. C. Beatty Pownell, R. N., Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, Major W. Broughton Chambers, V. D., and Capt. E. P. Cudlip, R. A., while the Hon. A. Hill Trevor acted as referee Lieut. Knight-Bruce and Capt. M. P. Leahy, R.A.M.C., as Judges. Mr. A. R. Taylor, R.N., as M. C. Surgeon, J. H. McDowall, M. B., R. N. as Surgeon and Sergt. Thomas, R.W.R., as timekeeper.

The first contest was a six-round light weight contest between Vol. Windsor B. V. R. (9st. 9lbs.) and Vol. Brown B. V. R. (9st. 8 1-2 lbs.) The first round was without incident, the second saw good hitting slightly in favour of Windsor. Windsor did the leading in the third, but the men appeared equally matched. In a lively fourth close body and head fists were exchanged on both sides, while in the fifth Windsor made the fighting and put in some hurricane head and kidney blows which visibly affected his opponent. The last round Windsor once more punished his plucky opponent and won on points. In a six round light weight contest between Pte Hudson L. N. Lancs Regt (10st. 1 1-2 lbs) and Pte Donosan, R Dublin Fusiliers (10st) Hudson was cautioned in the first round for hitting low. In the second round the referee stopped the fight without adducing a reason. A six round feather weight contest now took place between Cpl McGann, R. D. Fusiliers, (9st 7lbs.) and Sign. Windsor R. N. (8st 12lbs). Windsor put up a fine exhibition against the heavier man in the first round, but in the second received a left-hand body blow which sent him to the ground, time saving him being counted. Windsor came up pluckily in the third round, but was knocked out by MGann who has a strong punch.

An exhibition of wrestling was now given by Mr. Harry Wilkins, ex-amateur champion of the Northern Counties and Pte Clements of the R. Warwicks. The style adopted in this bout was "catch-as-catch-can" and as the wrestling proceeded the Master of Ceremonies explained such holds as the bar-lock, the Kelter, the half Nelson, the Hammer-lock and the toe-hold by which Gotch beat Hackenschmidt in America. Then came an exhibition of the doubleleg and-winlock which forces a man to wrestle if he is recalcitrant.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

The star fight of the evening was the Middle-Championship of Western India, between Serg. Chapman, late R. H. A. (11st. 2 1-2 lbs.), and Pte. Blake, 2nd Norfolk Regt. (11st. 4 1-2lbs). In the first round Blake lead, but Chapman countered on the head and body. Towards the end Blake punished his opponent with hurricane body blows on the ropes. In the second round Blake got in some head blows which Chapman countered. Then Blake went to the ground but apparently owing to a slip. In the third meeting Chapman did the leading but was met, with a strong defence. Next time the men met Blake put in some hard head drives which went home, but Chapman retaliated with more than one body below. The fifth round saw Blake agressor and Chapman appeared slightly damaged about the face although he looked cool enough when he went to his corner. In the sixth round Blake forced the fighting and Chapman got much punishment, although he cleverly used his knowledge of the science to avoid many blows. Chapman came up to the attack in the seventh round, but although he received severe punishment retaliated with some hot body punches. In the eighth round Blake knocked Chapman who was very draggy, twice, but the latter rose on the count of eight and nine twice, but was knocked down just as the round closed. He came up to meet Blake in the ninth round only to be sent to the boards again. Pluckily Chapman rose to the count of nine again, but, as he was hardly able to stand the referee stopped the fight and awarded the verdict to Blake.

An exhibition of jiu-jitsu wrestling followed between Mr. H. Wilkins and Pte. Clements, R. Warwicks, Various locks in the Japanese art of self-defence were demonstrated to an appreciative assembly, which showed the efficiency of the science. A six-round welter-weight contest followed between Pte. Isaacs, R. W. R. (11st. 11lb.) and Bglr Chitterell, R. M. L. I. (10st. 11lb.) Chitrell had a disadvantage of weight and reach, but fought as dashing fight and did much leading. In the third round Isaacs forced the fighting, and knocked his man out of the ring just as time was called. Isaacs still attacked and knocked Chitrell down twice in the fourth round but the sailor always rose after taking the full benefit of the count. The fifth round was a game one in which Chittrell retaliated but was knocked out after series of blows on the face and head. The last contest was a ten-round light weight contest between Pte. Makins L. N. L. (10st. 4lbs.) and Cpl. Strickland 14th Hussars (10st. 11 1-2lbs) Strickland lead out and punished Makins severely on the head although Makins countered with two short arm jabs on the body. Makins woke up in the second round and put in a series of telling head and body blows. In the third round fighting was fast and furious, but after three lightning body blows Makins knocked his man out with a decisive punch.

The Master of Ceremonies proposed a vote of thanks to Messrs. John Roberts and Co., for promoting the Tournament in aid of the Union Jack Club.

BOMBAY RACES.

First Day, Wednesday, 14th February.

The following is the time and order of running at Mahalaxmi to-day :—

	p. m.
The New Plate	2 45
The Fort Plate (Divided), ...	3 15
The Importers Plate	3 45
The Paddock Plate	4 15
The Bombay City Plate	4 45
The Dealers' Plate	5 15
The Vellard Plate	5 45
The Fort Plate (Divided).	6 15

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba ...	2-0
Church Gate ...	2-5
Arrives at Mahalaxmi ...	2-15

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday. All entries must reach the Honorary Secretary, Sailing Committee, before 6 p. m. on Thursday, the 15th inst :—

"A" Class start at 3-30 p. m. Course—Cee Vessel—S. Karanja port—N. Karanja port—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel. 13·5 miles.

"B" Class start at 3-30 p. m. Course—Cee Vessel—Tucker Beacon starboard—N. Karanja starboard—Cee Vessel—N. Karanja port—Cee Vessel. 9·78 miles.

"C" Class start at 3-10 p. m. Course—Cee Vessel—P. and O. B. Buoy starboard—Tucker Beacon starboard—N. Karanja starboard—Cee Vessel—then the short course. 7·78 miles.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Marryatt Cup.

The following is the result of the first round of the Marryatt Cup :—Captain Lucas beat Captain Drummond, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2; McCormack beat Vincent 6—2, 6—0.

ALLAHABAD SPRING RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 13.

The Allahabad Spring Race Meeting under the Calcutta Turf Club rules commenced to-day. The Stewards were Sir Henry Richards, Major-General Shaw, Colonel, Gordon R. F. A.; Major MacMullen, 12th Cavalry, and Mr. K. Lawrie :—Judge : Major-General Shaw; Handicapper : Major Lane; Clerk of Scales and Starter, Mr. E. Daane; Secy., Captain Kerans, I. M. S.

There was a fairly large gathering of spectators, members of the Indian Civil Service were "At home." Details :

NOVICE PLATE.—Four furlongs, Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to second.

Captain Fell's Selim..... 1
Mr. Weldon's Shraz..... 2

PONY HURDLES.—Distance 1 1-4 miles, over 6 flights.

Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50.

Major Richardson's Ruislip..... 1
Capt. Johnson's Dixie Lass..... 2
Major Macnab's Golden Star..... 3

THE HORSE CHASE.—Distance about 2 miles. Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A steeplechase for horses that have never won a steeplechase value Rs. 1,000 or over. Rs. 500 for this race was presented by the Calcutta Turf Club. Five entered. Mr. MacLeod's Lord D. and Major Crawley's Isolde had falls, the result was :—

Lieutenant Colonel Deare's Vandburg.... 1
Capt Brierley's Banshee..... 2
Mr. J. N. Blacklock's Jacks..... 3

PHAPHAMAN PLATE.—Distance four furlongs. Handicap for ponies the bona-fide property of the Allahabad residents. Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. There was a large field for this event.

Capt. Broker's Fatima.....Owner 1
Mr. Brownrigg's Lady R. Polly...Native 2
Capt. Koran's Aurum .....Owner 3

THE DESERT PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arab ponies.

Mr. Sidney Smith's Surkhab...Mr. Platt 1
Capt. Hodgson's Dojan.....Northmore 2
Capt. Johnson and Mr. Thomas' Prince Charlie.....Capt. Furnell 3

THE TRIAL PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. For ponies that have never won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over.

Messrs. Faunthorpe and Ryve's Clearout .....Capt. Charrington 1
Major MacNab's Osculate.....Owner 2
Capt. Hodgson's Little Corpl..Northmore 3

The next meetings will be on 15th and 17th instant.

FOOTBALL IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

This afternoon in the Association Football Tournament the Madras Gymkhana met the Perambore Library Association Football Club, and the former won by one goal to nil. The winners were a heavy team and the opponents, although very light, put up a good game.

To-morrow the Leicesters meet Oxford and Bucks and on Thursday the Gymkhana will meet the Cameron Highlanders.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 13.

Sir James Willcocks, General Officer Commanding the Northern Army, will depart from Lucknow on the 15th of February, and arrive at Bareilly on the 16th, and will leave on the same date. He will arrive at Amritsar on the 17th and depart on the 18th, arriving at Rawalpindi on the same day.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th February, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission Hr

BY THE WAY.

THE KAISER'S SAILOR SON.

There is an interesting similarity between the naval career of Prince Adalbert of Prussia, the third son of the Kaiser, who has just been appointed to the cruiser "Leipzig" for service on the North American station, and that of King George V. Just as his Majesty was in command of torpedo-boat No. 79, so Prince Adalbert has recently been in command of the German destroyer S. 140, and in going to the North American station, Prince Adalbert will be serving in the same waters that King George served as a mid-shipman of the "Canada" corvette in 1883, and later in command of the gunboat "Thrush." Prince Adalbert is twenty-seven years of age, or three years older than King George was when he commissioned the "Thrush" in May 1890.

CANADIAN BOOKS OF 1911.

Although Canada was during 1911 more than ever a theme for books of description and for discussion and admiration in other countries, the internal output of literature was rather below the average of recent years. But the "Globe" of Toronto, which makes this statement, points out that nevertheless the Dominion is progressing along the lines of art and literature. The Canadian public are said to be among the best buyers of books of any people, and publishers, while complaining of the expense of covering such a large and sparsely settled area with their new books, proclaim the good taste of the book-buyers once they are reached.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF COMMERCE.

It is, however, admitted that the building up of a young country is absorbing the abilities of most persons of constructive imagination. There are men earning many thousands per year as railway or bank presidents or as architects who might otherwise have been brilliant writers or artists. Commerce will not even leave Canada the writers she has, for Ralph Connor (Rev. C. W. Gordon) was silent in 1911, because he was away in the Rockies settling a miners' strike. There are said to be not a half dozen Canadian men earning a living by the exclusive writing of books; indeed if mention is made of Arthur Stringer and Arnold Haultain, both of whom are most of the time abroad, these about exhaust the list.

USEFUL BIRDS.

In view of the agitation in certain portions of the country against the starling the author of the Animals' Friend Society's latest leaflet, which deals with the feathered friends of the farmer, says that officially the starling is an insect-eating bird, as the formation of the bill will show, and proves that the outcry which is being raised against it is not justified. In general, says this authority, worms, snails, and insects of numerous kinds are devoured by starlings, and their presence in a field may be taken as a sign that it is infested with insects that would, if unchecked, be harmful to Crops. With regard to the lapwing we are told that its services to agriculture in devouring injurious soil pests are inestimable.

BANK-NOTE "POETRY."

A bank cashier gives in the "People's Friend" some specimens of the quotations which are to be found occasionally on the backs of bank-notes. We presume his remarks apply more particularly to Scotland, where "notes" are in much more common use than in England. The most common quotation is, "Will ye no' come back again?" It is reckoned that about 50 per cent. of the notes written on bear this phrase, and, truth to tell, one may be satisfied that few of the writers have their wish fulfilled, as the banks withdraw their notes very frequently nowadays. Another line very frequently met with is—"Happy to meet, sorry to part." Most of us assuredly would welcome as many of these meetings as we possibly could, and let the partings take care of themselves. "The best of friends must part" is very often used as a bank-note endorsement.

TRAIN DESPATCHING BY TELEPHONE.

The appropriations which have been made in Winnipeg for the work of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 1912 provide for the installation of over a thousand miles of telephone circuits. The Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Western Telegraphs states that the extension of the system of train despatching by telephone in the West on the Canadian Pacific Railway has been contemporaneous with the work in the East, and the successful operation of trains by telephone orders has been carried on in this way for two years and a half. At the present time the Canadian Pacific Railway is at the head of all the railways in the world, with the exception of one, in the number of miles of track equipped with telephones, and the construction in 1912 will possibly place it absolutely at the top in this respect.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK.

A man must "keep his eyes peeled," as the American idiom has it, in going about New York. The National Highways Protective Society has just issued a report of the fatalities and injuries in the streets of that city during 1911. It shows a total of 423 persons killed by automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles. Automobiles killed 142, trolley-cars 109, and wagons 172. In comparing the deadliness of these different types of vehicles, one must remember, of course, that such statistics are in one respect fallacious. If a pedestrian, in dodging an automobile, gets in the way of a wagon, he is reported as a victim of the latter, whereas in reality the automobile traffic was equally responsible.

"THE GIPSIES' PARSON."

"In a little-known corner of the Lincolnshire wolds lives the Rev. G. Hall, rector of Ruckland, known as the Romany Rashai, or Gipsy Parson. He has, the "Christian World" states, become quite an apostle to the gipsy tribe, and few men have so thoroughly won the confidence of these nomads, in whose manners and customs he is a past master. He speaks the old Romany tongue, and on his visits to fairs and encampments almost adopts gipsy attire, so that more than once his unconventional appearance has caused him to be mistaken for the real thing and treated accordingly. An enthusiastic member of the Gipsy Lore Society, he is to be seen squatting in a ring of swarthy Romany folk around the fire on Epsom Downs or on the breezy fells of Yorkshire sampling the mysterious contents of their black stockpot, in order to gather fragments of the fast-disappearing lore and traditional tales of the Romany folk, of whom he is able to recount numberless racy stories.

WREN'S ARCHITECTURAL EXPERIMENT.

St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, which has got a new rector from the East End, bears a misleading surname, that is probably a corruption of Coldby, a mediæval benefactor. This was the first City church rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire—typified by flaming urns on the tower—and shows many traces of being an architectural experiment. In particular the peculiar tower and lead-covered spire furnish a picturesque variety in the general view of the City steeples. Under the new statutes the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are bound to offer this benefice to their Minor Canons. On their refusal a successor to the late Minor Canon Kelly has been found in a Bethnal Green clergyman who was formerly a theological disciple of Canon Newbolt at Ely.

THE TUBE BOOKING-CLERK'S METHODS.

The ever-vigilant "Lancet" draws attention to what it calls an insanitary practice on the part of the Tube underground railway booking-clerk. It says: The clerk, when addressed by the passenger, first inserts one finger (sometimes two) into his mouth . . . then, withdrawing it rapidly, tenders the requisite ticket. This ticket, now wet with the clerk's saliva, is picked up by the passenger, to whose fingers a portion of the moisture may adhere, is grasped by the ticketman at the lift, whose fingers may also receive a portion, and is finally conveyed to the passenger's pocket, under the warmth of which the remaining portion evaporates, leaving the residual particles to rub against the dark recesses of the lining. The sequence of events, of course, is subject to alteration; . . . but often—very often—the passenger, in return for his pence, may find that he is bearing away on his ticket a generous quantity of the booking-clerk's saliva. Our medical contemporary urges that the practice is "insanitary," as no doubt it is. But surely the "Lancet" is straining at the gnat. What is it, on these lines, that is not "insanitary"?

WHAT DYSPEPTIC PEOPLE SHOULD EAT.

A Difficult Problem with an Easy Solution.

The famous proverb, "one man's meat is another man's poison," applies with peculiar force to the dyspeptic, and the same is true with regard to the drugs ordinarily prescribed for indigestion.

Fasting has, of late, been greatly advocated in these cases, but it is by no means always a safe course to adopt, as it necessarily weakens the patient who has to subsist on his own tissues, while his digestive organs get the complete rest which fasting ensures.

The chief thing is to discover a means of feeding which combines the greatest amount of nourishment with the least strain on the digestion; in other words, food which requires a very small quantity of gastric juice to dissolve it and can be acted upon without much movement of the stomach, while, when absorbed, it must be readily assimilated to make actual flesh and blood.

All these qualities are forthcoming in Sanatogen, whose reputation has advanced by leaps and bounds throughout the whole of the civilised world. It has done this thanks, primarily, to the way in which doctors have prescribed it, and the enthusiasm they have displayed in speaking of its merits. In the second place, those who have had their health restored by its means have told their friends about its revitalising and recuperative properties, as well as the ease with which it is assimilated and the remarkable sense of satisfaction it gives almost immediately after it has been swallowed. These sensations are of immense importance to the dyspeptic, who is so apt to suffer from pain after a meal that he frequently refuses to eat rather than undergo the torture which eating involves.

WHY THE SOLUTION IS EASY.

Sanatogen's remarkable effects are due to its composition as well as to its quality. It is a powder of such exceptionally fine character that it is impossible for it to irritate the delicate lining of the stomach, even when that lining is inflamed or ulcerated. Moreover, it is composed of the body-building part of pure cow's milk, chemically combined with that form of phosphorus which is found in the nervous system and tissues generally. The nutritive elements in it have been proved by the most eminent authorities in the world to be more easily absorbed than those of any other preparation known to Science.

In many forms of indigestion there is an excessive loss of phosphorus salts from the system. Much modern dyspepsia is the result of overstrain of the nervous system, due to the onerous conditions of life, worry and excitement of all kinds, so that the nervous system becomes exhausted and is not able to supply the needed force for the mechanism of digestion to be carried on perfectly. In this way, again, the stomach becomes more enfeebled and digestion is further ruined. By means of the phosphorus in Sanatogen, however, the nervous system is completely restored to health, so that it can soon supply the tonic force which helps the stomach to recover its normal powers.

These facts go to show conclusively that Sanatogen is the preparation par excellence in the rational treatment of every acute stomachic disorder, a fact which is emphasized when it is stated that not only does Sanatogen put no tax on the stomach, but that it also helps that organ to digest other foods.

MORE DIFFICULTIES OF THE PROBLEM.

It must always be remembered that dyspepsia does not begin and end in the stomach. Dyspepsia due to faulty secretion in the intestines is quite as common, and may induce as much suffering. In this latter case, too, Sanatogen exercises a power for good which cannot be exaggerated, for, by being all digested in the stomach and leaving no waste, it enables the intestines to recover their tone through the prolonged periods of rest it enables them to enjoy.

No more striking testimony could be given to the value of Sanatogen for dyspeptics than is furnished by the following statement of a well-known medical man:—"I used Sanatogen in a case of chronic dyspepsia in a patient aged seventy-seven years with very good results. Pain and nausea disappeared, and powers of assimilation increased."

Another doctor writes:—"I gave Sanatogen to a patient in a condition of extreme debility due to indigestion. It bridged her over this to a condition of convalescence, and her ordinary diet was taken with advantage."

That is always the dyspeptic's great desire—to be able to take his ordinary diet with advantage and without pain. Sanatogen ensures his being able to do this.

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE MARRIED PROFESSIONAL WOMAN.

The question was raised recently in a New York court as to whether the successful professional woman made a good wife and mother. A prima-donna was sued by her second husband, and in the course of his evidence he declared that a great artist could not be a good mother, and that this lady was her children's worst friend, and brought them up in idleness, indulging them and giving in to their whims instead of making them self-reliant and giving them a profession. But where the mother is the only wage earner she is likely to say the self-reliance of both husband and children. The husband is a far greater sufferer than his children, and if this point had been raised there are few wage-earning women who would not agree to the statement, that their husbands should be wage-earners also. This granted, there seems no reason why the children of wage-earning women says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of the professional class should not be as capable and as well looked after as the children of non-professional women. The wage-earning women of the working class is sometimes unable to pay a substitute to mind her children in her absence, but in the majority of cases it has been proved that her children are not infrequently better kept than the children of the wives of working men who earn enough to keep the homes going without the wives turning out.

A METHODICAL MOTHER.

The women of the professional class—doctors women who are running businesses, etc.—would on the other hand, be far less likely to neglect their children, particularly if their husbands were also wage-earners. The ordinary woman of the middle-classes gives her children to a large extent into the care, of servants—under her own supervision of course, and this supervision according as her ideas on the subject of motherhood are sound or unsound, is salutary or not. Method is the great lack in the routine of most women's lives, and this attribute the professional woman has if her wage-earning is of any use, and this she will bring into play in her dealings with the nursery and the later schoolroom. Her oversight of her children is far more likely to be sensible, and her attitude towards them practical, than that of a woman with no more knowledge of children, but more time for social pleasures.

THE DAUGHTER'S LOSS.

In their later upbringing, too, always taking it for granted that they have a wage-earning father, the wage-earning mother offers them the good example of what a woman can do and still lose none of her home instincts. The son who would sponge on his mother and become an invertebrate, because he had someone to earn for him, would have been a wastrel in any case. And the son who does better, because his mother is a good example of excellence in some particular branch of professional work is the far more likely product of such a menage. If any one suffers from the mother who has to spend most of her day at professional work, it is the daughters of such a woman. They lose the daily intimacy on home things and the shy confidences of women who are part of one another, and the loss to both is great, though to the younger woman it must be greatest. The sons of the professional woman do not miss this intimacy in the same way. The ordinary youth is rather afraid of being regarded as sentimental or sloppy when he confides in his mother; but it is presumed to be the daughter's birthright and privilege. Still, there are many mothers who, though they have no professions, either in art, medicine, business, or literature, have no yearnings for their daughter's confidence. And it would not seem a fair ground on which to condemn the professional woman.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A Home correspondent the other day asked for a discussion of the whole "Question of Style" as treated by Mr. Bennett in his little book on "Literary Taste." Such a discussion would occupy too much space, but it is possible to touch upon three of the points involved which show the inadequacy of Mr. Bennett's conception of the matter. For one thing, the contention with which Mr. Bennett starts, that the idea can only exist in words and only in one form of words, so that all "polishing up" of the style is at bottom "polishing up" of the idea, is sound in so far as it reminds us that style does not mean importing into expression beauties gathered "ab extra," but the avocation of beauties already latend in the idea; but it leaves out of account entirely the important element of rhythm. A cultivator of numerous prose—and all good prose is numerous—may supersede a word by a synonym in order to eliminate a cacophony or to secure an alliteration or an assonance, or he may invert the order of two clauses to the advantage of the rhythm, and thus, without altering one jot or title of the meaning, polish up the style. Similarly, it is paradox to say that "you cannot have good matter with bad style." The sentence in its lax form was perfectly intelligible, but it was inferior as style, while it is a familiar experience for a reader to receive the suggestion of a fine idea from an imperfect utterance. Finally, it is possible to read an author for his style without soon "getting sick of him." In that case the reader, of course, takes the matter into account, not, however, for its own sake, but for the sake of the opportunity it gives him of watching how his author brings into play all the resources of his craft in handling it. "How many books," says Stevenson, "do we continue to peruse and reperuse with pleasure whose only merit is the elegance of texture? I am tempted to mention Cicero; and since Mr. Anthony Trollope is dead, I will. It is a poor diet for the mind, a very colourless and toothless 'criticism of life'; but we enjoy the pleasure of a most intricate and dexterous pattern, every stitch a model of elegance and of good sense; and the two oranges, even if one of them be rotten, kept dancing with inimitable grace." Indeed, in Stevenson's essay "On Some Technical Elements of Style," with its conception of style as pattern-weaving in language, we get nearer to the secret of the matter than we do in Mr. Bennett.

SHELLEY AND KEATS.

Everyone knows that Mr. Ernest de Selin-court's edition of Keats is indispensable to the study of that poet, and is, indeed, for critical discernment, wide range of literary knowledge and accuracy, wholly a golden book. There is a note, however, on the first book of Endymion where one does not quite agree with him. It is that in which he suggests that the following lines may have been in Shelley's mind when he wrote "Love's Philosophy":—

Who, of men, can tell
That flowers would bloom, or that green fruit would swell
To melting pulp, that fish would have bright mail,
The earth its dower of river, wood, and vale,
The meadows runnels, runnels pebble-stones,
The seed its harvest, or the lute its tones,
Tones ravishment, or ravishment its sweet
If human souls did never kiss and greet?

Now dates would quite well permit indebtedness on the part of Shelley. "Endymion" was published in 1818 and "Love's Philosophy" first saw the light in a December number of the "Indicator" for 1819, woven into an article of Leigh Hunt's. Moreover Shelley seems to have read Keats's poem only some three months before. Indebtedness, however, must be proved by resemblance, and that is what is difficult to find. As it is not in the rhythm nor the imagery it must be in the meaning, and that is not self-evident. Taken at face value what the passage suggests is that in some way all the beautiful things in nature may owe their existence to human love, and thus Keats may be carrying the thesis which, Mr. Bridges says, is implicit in the poem, "that the love of woman is in its essence the same with all love of beauty," by asking whether perhaps love of woman is not at the bottom of the perception of that beauty. In any case it cannot be brought into line with the argument of "Love's Philosophy," which is "All things in nature love each other; let us follow their excellent example."

A FRENCH SOURCE.

Besides, the source of Shelley's lyric is already known. In an early edition of his works, it is described, although no one knows upon what authority, as "translated from the French," and a writer in "Notes and Queries" for January 25, 1868, finds the original in a French song, eight lines long, beginning "Les vents baisent les nuages." The writer knew the poem and was able to say that, although not a "translation" of the French, Shelley's lyric was an undoubted paraphrase of it. Here, accordingly, is the source. Probably both poems, however, have some sort of remote kinship with a Greek original which Shelley must have known well. This is the twenty-first Ode of Anereon, beginning. Here is Addison's translation:—

The thirsty earth drinks up the rain;
The trees earth's rosy goblet drain;
The ocean revels every day;
The laughing sun drinks up the sea.
And when his mirthful course is run
The moon enraptured drinks the sun.
Since all things drink, why may not I?
Ye sage reprovers, tell me, why?

The resemblance and the difference between the two poems are equally obvious. Both poets quote the example of Nature in defence of some action of which they approve, only in Shelley's case the action is loving, and in Anacreon's it is drinking. It is interesting to note, furthur, that in the Harvard College manuscript-book "Love's Philosophy" is described as an "Anacreontic."

STEVENSON'S COLLEGE DAYS.

The Rev. Mr. Bisset, who read with R. L. Stevenson in classics and philosophy, has been giving some personal reminiscences of Stevenson's college days. Stevenson was eighteen when he and Mr. Bisset became acquainted. His aversion to engineering was already pronounced, and he consented to be introduced as the son of Mr. Tuomas Stevenson, "but not his successor, if he could help it." When he entered the room a discussion on Greek philosophy was going on, in which he, of course, could take no part. He stood it as long as he could, then broke into the talk with a discussion of Carlyle's essay on Scott, criticised very brilliantly the great novelist, and ended by remarking that "no man of genius had written so much commonplace twaddle as Sir Walter." There seems to be a pendant to the well-known story that, when Stevenson applied to Professor Blackie for a certificate of attendance, the latter said, "Your face, sir, is quite strange to me." Stevenson is said to have rejoined, "I am not one of your distinguished students, and yet your face is very familiar to me"—a remark which the genial old gentleman must have taken in good part, for he gave him his certificate for his father's sake. Finally we have it on Mr. Bisset's authority that Stevenson sent his papers on Knox's relations with women to "a well-known Edinburgh magazine," and that the editor declined the manuscripts on the ground that "their literary quality was not quite up to the standard of the magazine."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 14th February.

131. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for practice and class-firing as follows:—(for all class-firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Thursday 15th inst "A", "E" and "J" Cos (Practice).
Saturday 17th inst "C" & "D" Cos.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

132 Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar from 2nd to 9th proximo inclusive provided the annual musketry course is completed by this date.

S. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I The Hill Memorial Challenge Cup Competition will take place at Ghat Koper on Friday the 16th inst by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

II Match No. I (open) G I P By Vol Rifles Annual Rifle Meeting to be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 11th Prox at 7 a. m.

Distance 200 yards, 7 rounds I V R A Target.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

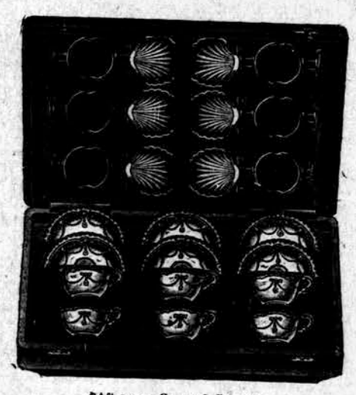
Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3¼in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.


Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-1.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3¼in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63. " " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay. DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

CARLTON WHISKY

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

Stephens' Inks
Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons
for Typewriters.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLGDS.,
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases
10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has for a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—PURIFIES THE BLOOD AND DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE: This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:: CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a MOTOR CAR keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists,

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood, from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, ulcerations, eruptions, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it is supreme. For the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own, as more profitable). Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on premature decay, and plain directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

Has Malaria Made you Weak?

'Kepler'
(Trade Mark)
Solution
Obtainable of all Druggists
A powerful tonic-food; enriches the Blood, restores Vitality and Strength. Forms Fat, Flesh and Muscle; Bone, Brain and Nerve. Fortifies the whole system.
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., LONDON
xx 358
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
SEE YOU GET 'KEPLER'
REFUSE IMITATIONS

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

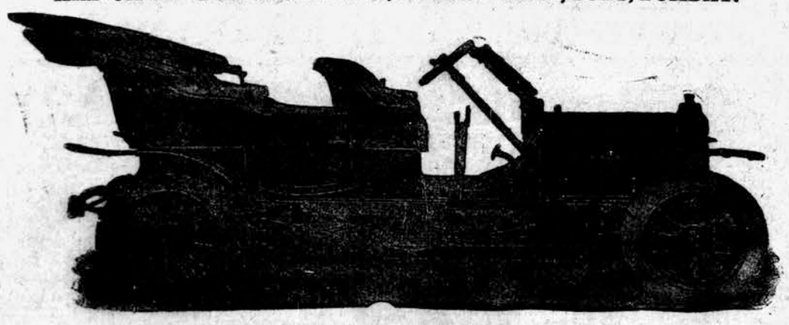
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY

(LEADING MOTOR HOUSE OF ASIA.)

HEAD OFFICE:—YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

OUR DEPOT AT THE DELHI DURBAR

Will be opened on the 10th Instant.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—ALIPORE ROAD, CIVIL LINES, DELHI.

Where an Enormous Stock of PETROL, OIL, GREASE, TYRES, TUBES, and a Host of other Accessories necessary for a Motorist as also Motor Cars on Hire by the day, week or month will be obtainable at Right Prices.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

DELHI DURBAR DEPOT, ALIPORE ROAD, CIVIL LINES.

The Great Channel Swim

Burgess' Endurance and Vitality—

It is the big success, *the great deed itself*, that proves the wisdom of Burgess in employing Phosferine to provide the *endurance* and *energy* which enabled him to swim the Channel. To Phosferine the mighty Yorkshireman owes it that he has achieved *more* than any other living man, for on this historic occasion he used Phosferine to *prepare* for his daring and thrilling *23 hours'* swim! Comparing his triumph with his previous failures, Burgess declares that the *unlimited nerve force* derived from Phosferine furnished the *endurance* to *finish* his swim successfully *this* time. Obviously Phosferine was the *making* of Burgess' great deed, and alike with other innumerable victors who have achieved renown by the invigorating aid of Phosferine, he frankly declares that Phosferine *alone* provides the force and vitality necessary for continuous mental and physical exertion.

How he made success sure.

Mr. T. W. Burgess, 30, Dover Road, Walmer, Deal, writes:—"I am very pleased to place on record my keen appreciation of Phosferine as a nerve and muscle tonic of the highest order. I have proved from experience the unfailing efficacy of this admirable remedy, and in preparing for this special demand upon my energies, it has been of incalculable benefit to me, and its recuperative effects immediately after my successful Channel Swim were excellent. Its sustaining and strengthening properties are very marked, and for nervous breakdown and feats of physical endurance I consider Phosferine is indispensable."

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria.

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the

freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—

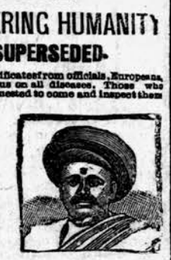
KATRAK and Co., KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, European, Native, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.



SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all forms of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 26 vegetable drugs and 106 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, ilium, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment only.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Rapid as Melibœ—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by our Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh glands in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effectives smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS

Prices as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil to 20 days, Rs. 15-0.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointments and Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-4

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4

For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8

For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 15-0.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 12-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured by the use of the oil. Medicine for 21 days, Rs. 15-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinate, and scar diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by painless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 years Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different potions for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, 91 Bazaars, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine executed as a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and by wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully.—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th Feornary 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you tomy friends.

Yours faithfully.

J. W. BREAKEY Government, Telegraphs.

8th September, 1908.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Pipe or Brooks' Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS **£3. 10s. to £9**

Tyres and accessories half usual prices.

AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once. Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 328. LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, P. O. Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered. The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind: creates a calm refreshing sleep: allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail: leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tuberculer and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administrations. The value of hypophosphites' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places it within everyone's reach; a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BRITT'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the Wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. Most on the first sign of any irregularity of the System, as they can be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Beware their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free for 1/6 from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co, 66 Fenchurch Street, London E. C.